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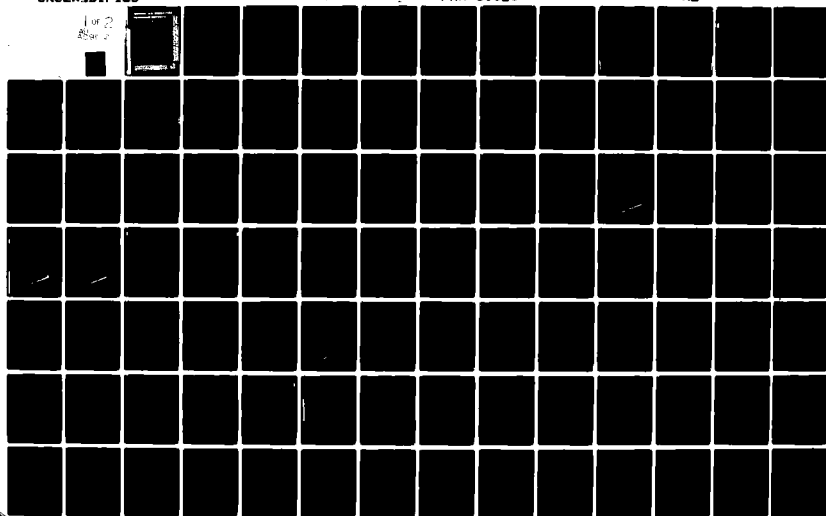
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MEXICO - U.S. MIGRATION RESEARCH REPORTS LEVEL *II*

Socioeconomic Incentives for Migration from Mexico to the U.S.
Magnitude, Recent Changes, and Policy Implications

by

Michael E. Conroy

Mario Coria Salas

Felipe Vila González

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Institute of Latin American Studies
The University of Texas at Austin
in collaboration with the
Instituto Politécnico Nacional
México, D. F.

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Migration from Mexico to the United
States: Magnitude, Recent Changes,
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Michael E. Conroy
Department of Economics
University of Texas at Austin

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MICHAEL E. CONROY / Mario Coria Salas / Felipe Vila-González
Graduate Section
School of Economics
Instituto Politécnico Nacional
Mexico City

Felipe Vila-González
Department of Economics
University of Texas at Austin

14 Feb 1
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Preface

This report is a part of the results of the project entitled "Push Factors in Mexican Migration to the United States" which has been organized under the auspices of the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin with the collaboration of the Instituto Politécnico Nacional, the Centro de Investigaciones Agrarias and the Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo Comunal in Mexico. The contents of the report represent the opinions of the authors and not necessarily those of their respective institutions. The financial support of the U.S. Department of Labor, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, and, especially of the Office of External Research of the U.S. Department of State is hereby gratefully acknowledged. This entire project was initiated by the authors and their colleagues as a strictly academic research project; the financing received from the government institutions mentioned was fortuitous. It should not be taken, however, to imply any relationship between those agencies and the conclusions of the research presented here.

This report represents the results of nearly 2 years of research by a team which has included more than 10 persons. The project was an outgrowth of interest in the phenomenon of migration from Mexico to the United States that was first kindled for members of the team at the University of Texas at Austin by Prof. Vernon Briggs, (now at Cornell University), an outspoken champion of the Chicano population whose welfare, he believes, is seriously threatened by migration from Mexico. It was also stimulated by Prof. Ray Marshall (now U.S. Secretary of Labor) when he taught at the University of Texas and sought "better

bases for the policies needed" with respect to migration from Mexico. Early development of the project was underwritten by the Bureau of Business Research at the University of Texas under the guidance of Dr. Lorna Monti (Acting Director in 1978) and then of Prof. Charles Holt, Director since September 1978.

The Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS) at Texas, under the directorship and personal encouragement of Prof. William P. Glade, has played a crucial role in the project, providing seed grants for travel to establish the necessary liaison in Mexico, secretarial and administrative support for preparation of funding proposals, sponsorship with funding agencies, and full administrative support during the nearly two years of funded research.

Felipe Vila-González, an advanced graduate student in the Department of Economics at Texas is almost singlehandedly responsible for having gathered, organized, and supervised the processing of the majority of the data used here. Without his organization and insight, there would have been little to show for the enormous data-gathering effort. As an interested native of Guadalajara, he proved to be the most patient and most capable representative of the study to government agencies in both the U.S. and Mexico from which data had to be obtained.

Mario Coria Salas served as director of the study in Mexico and supervised three research assistants in the gathering of masses of raw census data and data from the Sistema Geo-municipal which provided more than one-half of the total information gathered. His assistants were Victor Manuel Martínez Cruz, Arturo Torres Vargas, and Daniel González Mejía. His own significant contributions to the analysis and

interpretation of the data are present throughout the report.

John Uebersax, statistician, computer programmer, and graduate student in psychometrics at the University of Texas, handled all of the data-processing by computer, including the production of the computer graphics. Barbara Robles typed the entire first draft, including all of the virtually unaltered tables, in a period of less than a month, and provided encouragement, insight, and good cheer to the entire team at Texas. Sandy Hannum produced the maps and wage-gradient charts, and final versions of the report were typed by Shirley Burleson and Kathleen Martin. Major efforts such as this require the combined assistance of the whole staff of supporting organizations. The authors are grateful to all those at ILAS who contributed directly and indirectly to the research project over its two years' duration.

The original project and funding proposal was developed by M.E. Conroy. He served as director of this project in Austin and wrote this report with the assistance of extensive notes from Felipe Vila. He remains responsible for errors of fact or interpretation contained in the report; but the insights are clearly a joint product.

Kenneth Roberts, Henry Selby, and Robert Malina, co-principal investigators in the wider project on "Push Factors..." also contributed amply to this study in terms of commentary on earlier versions, camaraderie and stimulus in the face of common problems.

MEC
Austin, Texas
June, 1980

SOCIOECONOMIC INCENTIVES FOR MIGRATION FROM
MEXICO TO THE UNITED STATES: MAGNITUDE, RECENT CHANGES,
AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Executive Summary

The literature available to date on migration from Mexico to the United States has been surprisingly incomplete with respect to analysis of the precise magnitude of the monetary and non-monetary socioeconomic incentives which presumably motivate that movement of laborers, whether documented or undocumented. This gap in the existing information is particularly lamentable because there are fragmentary indications that such migration incentives vary considerably across regions in Mexico, across regions in the U.S., and across time. There has been much idle speculation about wage differences which quote nominal wage differentials for selected cities or selected occupations but which fail to consider the substantial differences in cost of living across urban and rural areas of Mexico and between Mexico and the U.S. There has also been much discussion of the relative attractiveness of other socio-economic conditions, but there has never been a systematic measurement of the magnitude of those differences.

It is the purpose of this report to present new evidence of the magnitude of recent estimated real wage differentials for low-skill laborers across regions within Mexico and through the Southwestern United States; to show the trend in those wage differentials across recent years, with specific attention to the effect of recent devaluations of the Mexican peso; to broaden the analysis of socioeconomic

incentives to a series of measures beyond real wages alone; and to suggest policy implications with respect to migration which emerge from this analysis of changing incentives in the context of broader interrelationships between the two countries.

The new data which have been generated and which are presented in the body of the report and in three methodological appendices support the following conclusions:

1. Estimated wages for low-skill workers in Mexico have increased, after adjustment for inflation and for interregional differences in purchasing power, by nearly 30% between 1969 and 1978.
2. Estimated comparable real wages for low skill workers in the Southwestern United States have fallen by more than 12% between 1969 and 1978.
3. These two trends imply a significant decrease in the incentive for permanent migration from Mexico to the Southwestern U.S. Devaluation of the Mexican peso since 1975, however, has created significant offsetting increases in the incentives for temporary migration to the U.S.
4. If one uses the official exchange rate to convert dollars to pesos, in 1969 U.S. average real wages in the Southwest for low-skill laborers were 5.5 times those available in Mexico. That ratio fell by 25.5% to 4.1 by 1975 under constant exchange rates.
5. Migration from Mexico to the United States can be shown to lessen pressure for devaluation of the Mexican peso, but devaluation of the peso increases the attractiveness of migration to the United States so long as some significant proportion of the income earned in the U.S. will be spent in Mexico. Devaluation, therefore, creates stronger incentives for temporary migration to the U.S. by Mexican laborers. Despite declining real wages for low-skill workers in the U.S. and rising real wages in Mexico, devaluation of the peso increased the ratio of U.S. wages to Mexican wages for those workers from 4.1 in 1975 to 7.4 in 1977 and 7.0 in 1978.

6. The incentive for permanent migration, therefore, has fallen considerably; the incentive for temporary migration increased dramatically from 1975 to 1977, but it has once again begun to fall.
7. These measures probably overstate the absolute magnitude of the wage-based incentive to migrate, for not all income earned in the U.S. is remitted to Mexico. If, for example, as little as 50% of income is remitted (as suggested by Cornelius), the absolute magnitude of the differences in earning power might be reduced as much as 25%, i.e., from a ratio of 4.1 in 1975 to as little as 3.0. The precise measurement of that factor would require comparable income and expenditure studies of migrants at home in Mexico and while working in the U.S. which are not available anywhere.
8. None of these measures of relative real wages approach the magnitude of popular misconceptions of the gains from migrating, e.g., thirteen times greater income based on relative levels of per capita income, or "a dollar a day in Mexico versus two dollars an hour in the United States." Most such comparisons have understated the wages available in urban Mexico and overstated the wages paid to low-skill workers in the Southwestern U.S.
9. A composite index of other socioeconomic variables which are known to be relevant to migration decisions, such as relative per capita income, physicians and medical facilities per capita, urban infrastructure, industrial production, etc., indicates that most Mexican regions fall considerably below U.S. regions in relative socioeconomic conditions. But some principal domestic alternatives for Mexican migrants display composite indices of conditions which are in fact very comparable to those of the border areas of the U.S. This supports the notion that migration from Mexico to the United States will not represent an obvious preference for the majority of Mexicans.
10. It must be noted carefully that the conclusions noted above are based in inferences drawn from the level and changes seen in theoretical incentives to migrate; the data do not exist at the present to verify whether the migration has, in fact, changed in rate or composition as expected by the changes in incentives. The state of the art in migration research is such, nevertheless, that one can assert that the conclusions noted above are highly probable, although not certain.

Several implications for the public policy of the United States with respect to Mexico emerge from these results. First, it is clear that the incentive for permanent migration to the United States by low-skill Mexican workers has diminished significantly over the past ten years and that the magnitude of the incentive is probably less than what is believed by the American public. Second, it is increasingly clear that further devaluation of the peso would increase the incentive and the probable migratory flow of temporary workers. To the extent that increasing Mexican exports of oil and gas reduce pressures for further devaluation of the peso, the convergence of real wages would continue without interference from changing exchange rates.

The change in the nature of the migrant most likely to benefit from the nature of the incentives raises two policy implications. It is clear that the "threat" to the U.S. economy of substantial increases in permanent labor force, requiring permanent creation of new employment at a much higher annual rate, will be much reduced. The nature of the needs of the migrants will also be significantly different from those of the kind of migrant previously presumed to be predominant. What will be needed is not in the form of assistance for permanent assimilation into the U.S. society; rather, expanded programs for guaranteeing the rights and for providing services to a presumably transient migratory work force from Mexico could become a clearer part of programs designed to respond to the phenomenon.

Concern with remittances to Mexico from these temporary workers must be tempered by the realization that those remittances themselves lessen the pressure for further devaluation of the peso and for further

increases in the incentive for temporary migration to the U.S. If U.S. commercial policy is designed to attempt to maintain a balance of payments surplus with Mexico in order to offset persistent deficits with other trading partners, it must be recognized that the further devaluation to which that may lead will have direct and significant implications for the incentives provided to Mexicans to labor in the U.S. and to remit earnings to Mexico.

The body of this report is organized to describe in relatively non-technical terms the derivation of the estimates of real wages for low-skill workers in the Southwestern U.S. area and throughout Mexico, to present some of the aggregate conclusions to which those estimates lead, to discuss the broader index of socioeconomic opportunity which has also been created, and to develop in greater detail the policy implications of the research results.

The precise techniques used for estimating low-skill wages in the U.S. and in Mexico, the decisions behind the regionalization adopted, and the components of the socioeconomic index are treated in detailed appendices. Virtually all of the data used and generated as intermediate steps are included in the appendices so that alternative processing can be undertaken by those who may disagree with some of the treatment utilized here.

1. Introduction to the Setting and to the Approach Utilized Here

There may be no current question of significant public policy debate in the United States about which so little is known in terms of hard, reliable, tested facts than the question of documented and undocumented migration from Mexico. It is far easier to chronicle what we don't know than what we know with any certainty. We don't know much about the magnitude of the migration flows over recent years. The last official INS figures appear to have been greatly exaggerated (Roberts, et al.; 1978); and the INS has not ventured an estimate since 1976. We do not know the extent to which the visible migrants from Mexico tend to be permanent settlers or temporary workers. The U.S. Justice Department has claimed 33% settle permanently (1978); Cornelius suggests that it may be as little as 12% or 13% (1978); INS estimates implicitly assumed 95% were staying permanently (Roberts, et al., op.cit.); and there is no documentation of flows of persons from the U.S. into Mexico across the unmonitored multiple-lane bridges at major border crossings such as Laredo, El Paso, and San Diego.

According to the most widely-quoted statistics on "probable" rates of flow of migrants from Mexico to the United States, the period from 1969 through 1978 was characterized by one of the greatest increases in the rate of migration and the greatest total levels of migration encountered since the 1945 to 1950 period when the border was considered by many to be effectively "open." Many reasons have been cited for the recent increase; most have focussed on presumed worsened conditions for the rural proletariat in Mexico as one of the principal reasons, basing such presumptions on aggregate indicators of slow or negative

growth in agricultural output (Blair, 1980), rising price levels (Cornelius, 1978), or "excessive" population growth, outstripping employment growth prospects (Camara and Kemper, 1979).

There is substantial reason to doubt the validity of the majority of the estimates of annual rates of flow from Mexico to the United States, both the estimates most frequently used by social scientists which are based on "apprehensions" of Mexicans found to be without appropriate documents in the United States and the official U.S. government estimates propagated prior to 1978 and used as justification for severe changes in migrant-related policy (cf. Roberts, et al., 1978; Keely, 1977). Nevertheless, the policy-relevant image of the flow is that it is great and that it "ought to be great" because of relative worsening of conditions on the Mexico side of the border.

This study has generated data which undermine that preconception. There is strong evidence that the real earnings available to average low-skill workers in the majority of Mexico rose significantly over the 1969 to 1978 period while real earnings for comparable workers in the Southwestern United States fell significantly, reducing the incentive for permanent migration from Mexico to the United States. The devaluations of the Mexican peso required by the international lending agencies as a condition for the 1975 package of external assistance, however, have increased substantially the incentive for workers to work temporarily in the United States and to return to Mexico to spend those earnings which are saved, despite the reduction in real differences in the standard of living as measured by real earnings levels on opposite sides of the border.

There does exist a body of general literature on migration, both internal and international, which elucidates some of the principal determinants of such flows. Although empirical studies of the determinants of migration are still a long way from explaining all of the migration observed, there are certain variables which have been consistently shown to be important incentives for migration, both in general and with respect to migration by Mexicans. King (1978) has shown that relative income, unemployment levels, and distance are among the variables most strongly correlated with interstate migration within Mexico by both men and women. Browning and Feindt have repeatedly indicated the importance of such "economic" variables in the migratory decisions of Mexicans toward Monterey (1969 and 1971). Cauthorn and Hubbard have noted the apparent close correlation between growth of the construction sector and of modern sectors such as manufacturing and the migration within Mexico of the Mexican labor force (1976).

These studies of migration in Mexico as well as many others are consistent with the growing body of literature which suggests that migration in the Third World is not an irrational "lemming-like" flow of people into a sea of anomie. Rather, it consists of a wide variety of deliberate responses to relative opportunities at alternative places of work or residence, whether those opportunities are limited by exploitation and misery or expanded by institutional differences, economic growth, or social and political change.

There is no reason for us to believe that migration from Mexico to the United States is any less purposeful, deliberate, and informed. One may question the quality of the information possessed

by migrants at the time of their move; but the repeat-migration and migration-networks which are becoming increasingly apparent (Cornelius, 1978; North and Houstoun, 1976; and Lomnitz, 1976) seem to indicate high and rising quality of information. If we accept that migrants are likely to respond predictably to specific incentives, rewards, or payoffs from migration, then we may be able to learn something about probable patterns and rates of migration on the basis of measuring the changing visible pattern of incentives.

It is the principal purpose of this report to measure and analyze for migration from Mexico to the U.S. the changing magnitudes of the central migration incentive in most theoretical models of migration: differences in real wages (or earnings) available at alternative potential destinations for potential migrants. It will not be possible to show how actual migration has responded to those changes in incentives; but it is rather clear that a significant decrease in the incentive to migrate is not likely to be met by an increase in the rate of flow. On the contrary, decreases in this incentive can be expected to decrease migrant flows. It will be possible to show how relative real wages for the presumed majority of the poorly-observed flow of migrants from Mexico, unskilled and low-skill workers, have varied in recent years both in Mexico and in one of the principal recipient areas of the United States. It will also be possible to demonstrate the relative magnitude in 1970 of a broader set of socioeconomic incentives, but not their rates of recent change.

2. Data Constraints on the Estimates of Real Wages for Low-Skilled Workers

To provide an indication of the changes in wages appropriate to stimulating migration by low-skill persons, it is essential to tailor the measure to the labor market possibilities of such migrants. Neither average national or regional wages necessarily reflect the opportunities for such migrants. High average wages may simply reflect an industrial composition in the region which uses high proportions of higher-paid skilled workers. High nominal wages may also simply reflect a relatively high cost of living in an area.

There do not exist in either Mexico or the United States the data which would permit direct calculation of real wage differences at any single point in time, let alone evaluation of changes in those incentives over time. It has been necessary, therefore, to create a set of estimates of relative real wages in regions across parts of each country in order to observe the magnitude of the monetary incentive for migration among them.

In the United States the 1970 census of population provides relatively complete data on the "income" of individuals, and one can also identify in the 1% Public Use Sample the individual's occupation and, hence, his or her skill level. But there does not exist a direct way of tracing the changes in that income from year to year between censuses, especially if one wants to identify the income for a set of relatively small geographical regions.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes occasional local estimates of wages paid in some occupations, but these "area wage surveys" are neither fully systematic in temporal or geographic coverage nor directly applicable to rural or agricultural areas and occupations. Price level

information is gathered systematically for only a small set of regions in the U.S., and the price indices which permit comparison from year to year are not appropriate for comparison across regions within any given year.

A set of estimates of real "wages" for regions in the Southwestern United States was created using a technique described in detail in Appendix I. Briefly, the technique took the areally or geographically complete census information from 1970 (pertaining to income from 1969) and updated it on the basis of the geographically more-sparse but chronologically more-complete area wage survey estimates of local wages in each region. These estimates of wages were then adjusted for interregional differences in cost of living as of 1975.

There exist comparable problems and comparable possibilities for data on wage levels in Mexico. There exist geographically very complete regional minimum wage data for every year since 1956 for more than 89 regions in Mexico. But it is not immediately obvious what relationship exists in each region between the official minimum wage and the wages actually paid. Data from the 1970 Mexican census of population permitted establishing a relationship between the incomes actually received by low-skill workers (or, at least, those reported on the census questionnaire) and the official levels dictated by minimum wage legislation for that year.

There also exist comparable problems in eliminating the effect of price increases from Mexican wage data. Although Mexico calculates and publishes much more data on regional price variation than is available in the U.S., there appear to be no published estimates of relative cost of living across the officially defined minimum wage areas.

A set of estimates of real "wages" for regions across Mexico has been created using a technique described in detail in Appendix II.

Briefly, once again, the technique for Mexico adjusted the 1969 legal minimum wage levels negotiated for each region to reflect the level and frequency distribution of income reported in census questionnaires by the persons to whom those minimum wages pertained. The relationship established for that year was used to derive comparable estimates of effective nominal real wages (or earnings) for each subsequent year through 1978 on the basis of each year's new negotiated minimum wage in each region. These nominal wages were then adjusted to reflect interregional differences in cost of living on the basis of a set of unpublished comparative cost figures for 1975.

The concatenation of U.S. and Mexican price levels and real wage levels requires two statistical elements: comparable measures of prices and an exchange rate for converting pesos into dollars and vice-versa. There do not exist studies either of consumption patterns in the two countries on a comparable basis or of price levels based on a common market basket of purchases. Official exchange rates between Mexico and the U.S. do not necessarily reflect the pattern of international purchases made by low-skill residents in either of the two countries, or of migrants between the two. Nevertheless, official exchange rates have been used here, except where otherwise indicated.

Price levels (and, therefore, rates of inflation) were linked between the United States and Mexico by assuming that the market basket of purchases made by a typical low-skill migrant in 1975 cost roughly the same in San Diego as it cost in Tijuana. There is reason to argue on both sides of this assumption, and it is not one which we have taken lightly. To the extent that migrant purchases are more expensive in Tijuana, the incentives estimated here would be underestimated; to the extent San Diego would have been more expensive for the migrant, the incentives estimated

here would be overestimated.

The resulting estimates are neither strictly "wages" nor strictly income. We shall refer to them as "wages" throughout the report, but the reader should be aware that they reflect estimates of monthly income from labor services including fringe benefits which the workers would normally include in census estimates of "income" but not those benefits paid in kind. They are therefore greater than simple, strict "wages" but less than full "income" from labor, or earnings. The concepts are as identical between the two countries as similarities and dissimilarities in the basic data available permitted.

3. Regionalization

There were three criteria used in determining the choice of regionalization:

- a) the availability of some or all of the information needed to create the wage estimates and the measures of socio-economic incentive which were to be created;
- b) reasonable homogeneity with respect to the basic potential patterns of incentives for migration;
- c) maintenance of the total number of regions within reasonable limits.

With these criteria in mind, there appeared to be only two sets of possibilities for Mexico: the 32 states or the 89 minimum-wage regions. The next set of small regions would carry the analysis to the level of municipios, county-like geographical units. But there are more than 2650 municipios in Mexico. To work with only the 32 states would have implied far greater homogeneity within regions and the loss of significant information through the aggregation of important data available at the minimum wage region level.

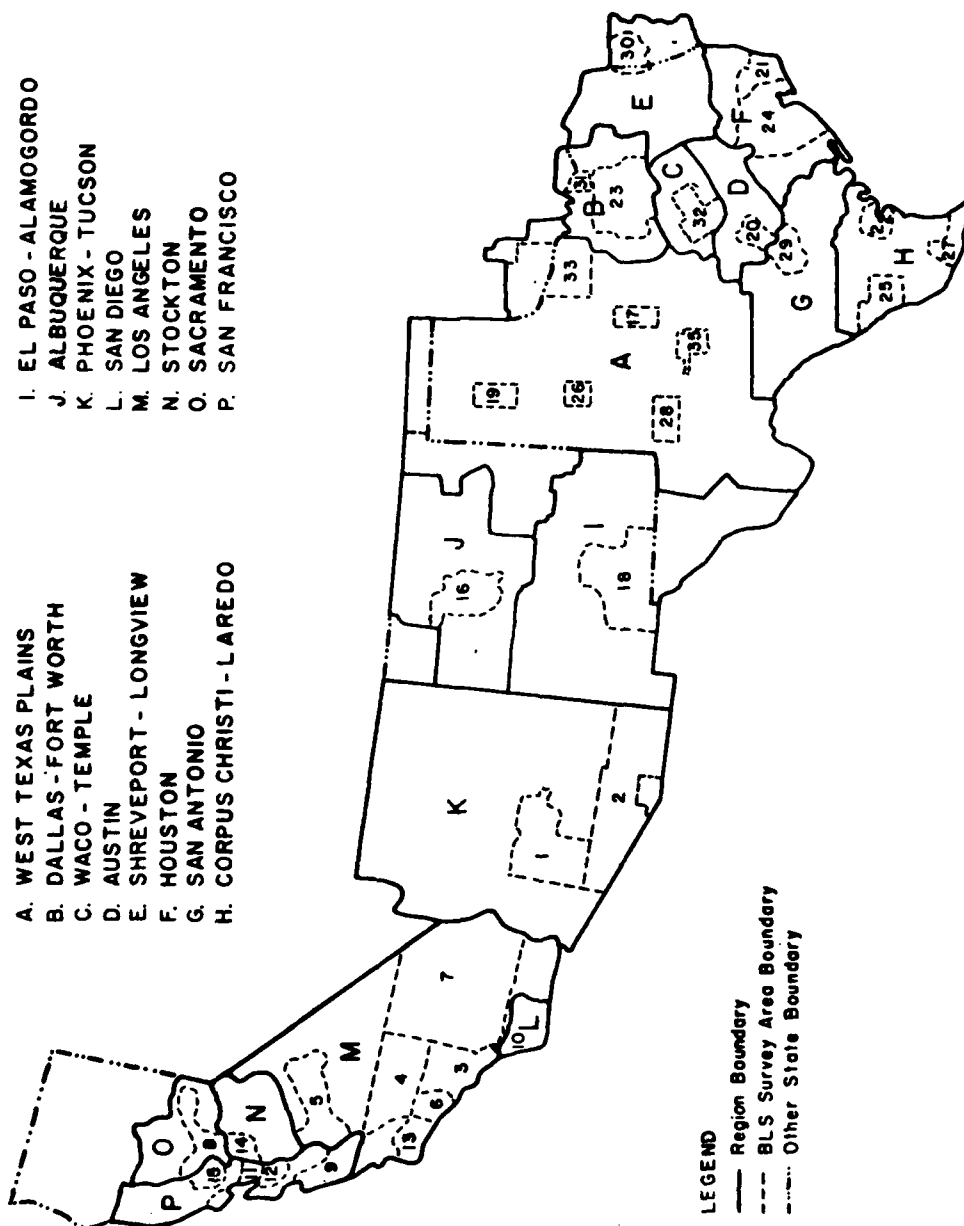
The definition of "Southwest" for purposes of this study consists of the whole states of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, most of California, and small portions of Oklahoma and Louisiana. These boundaries respond in general to the concern to reflect relative conditions in those states closest to the border with Mexico. The specific inclusion of portions of Oklahoma and Louisiana reflects the definition of Bureau of the Census "county groups" for purposes of the 1% Public Use Sample, some of which cross state boundaries in that way. These are the regions for which census information on occupation-specific labor income in 1969 was available from the 1970 census. They were generally far more geographically

extensive than the regions for which Area Wage Survey information was available. Figure 1 indicates the area encompassed in the term "South-west" as used here, the 16 major regions, and the 34 metropolitan areas for which sufficient area wage survey data were available to make them useful for the analysis here.

The regionalization of Mexico into 89 minimum wage zones by the Mexican National Commission on Minimum Wages is shown in Figure 2. The identifiers for each of those regions is given in Table 2.

Figure 1

16 REGIONS OF THE "SOUTHWESTERN" UNITED STATES



SOURCE: 1970 CENSUS, U.S. BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, 1972

SLW/1980

TABLE 1

Metropolitan Areas Numbered on Figure 1

1. Phoenix
2. Tuscon
3. Anaheim-Los Angeles-Long Beach
4. Bakersfield
5. Fresno
6. Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura
7. Riverside-San Bernardino
8. Sacramento
9. Salinas-Seaside-Monterey
10. San Diego
11. San Francisco-Oakland
12. San Jose
13. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria
14. Stockton
15. Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa
16. Albuquerque
17. Abilene
18. El Paso-Alamogordo
19. Amarillo
20. Austin
21. Beaumont-Port Arthur
22. Corpus Christi
23. Dallas-Ft. Worth
24. Houston
25. Laredo
26. Lubbock
27. McAllen-Brownsville
28. Midland-Odessa
29. San Antonio
30. Sherman-Denison
31. Shreveport-Texarkana-Tyler
32. Waco-Killeen-Temple
33. Wichita Falls
34. West Texas Plains

Figure 2

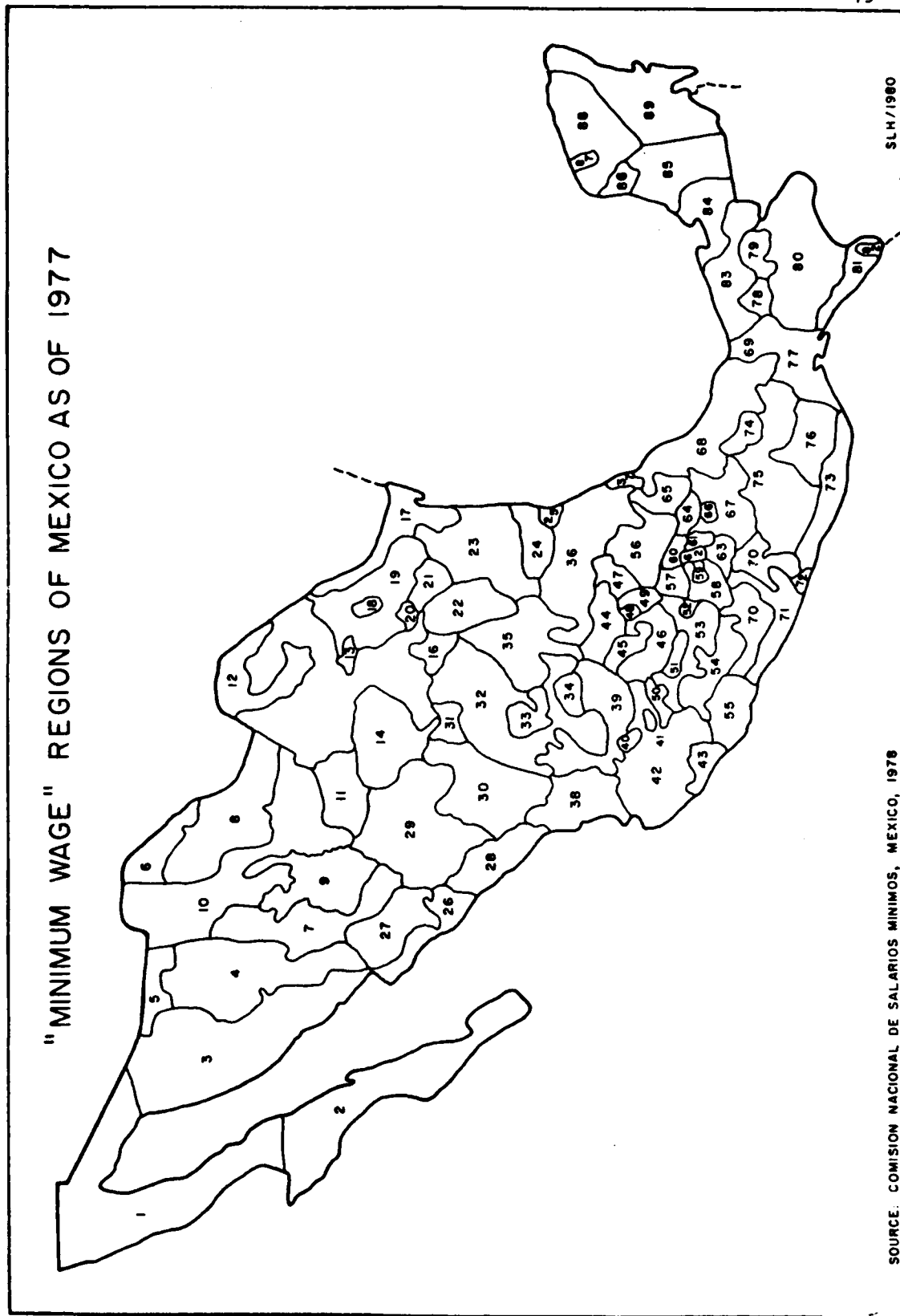


TABLE 2

General Identifiers for the 89 Minimum Wage Regions Shown on Figure 2

1. Baja California Norte	31. Durango Este	61. Edo.de Mex. Este
2. Baja California Sur	32. Zacatecas Resto Edo.	62. Distrito Federal
3. Sonora Costa	33. Zacatecas Centro	63. Morelos
4. Sonora Sierra	34. Aguascalientes	64. Tlaxcala
5. Sonora Nogales	35. San Luis Potosí Norte	65. Puebla Sierra
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	36. San Luis Potosí Sur	66. Puebla Area Metro.
7. Chihuahua Sierra	37. Veracruz Poza Rica	67. Puebla Centro-Sur
8. Chihuahua Noreste	38. Nayarit	68. Veracruz Centro
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	39. Jalisco Bolaños	69. Veracruz Minatitlan
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	40. Guadalajara A.M.	70. Guerrero Centro
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	41. Jalisco Ocotlan	71. Guerrero Chilpancingo
12. Coahuila Norte	42. Jalisco Centro	72. Guerrero Acapulco
13. Coahuila Monclova	43. Colima	73. Guerrero Oaxaca
14. Comarca Lagunera	44. Guanajuato Norte	74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec
15. Coahuila Oeste	45. Guanajuato Centro	75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.
16. Coahuila Saltillo	46. Guanajuato Michoacán	76. Oaxaca Centro
17. Tamaulipas Norte	47. Queretaro Norte	77. Oaxaca Istmo
18. Nuevo Leon Sabinas	48. Queretaro Queretaro	78. Chiapas Norte
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	49. Queretaro Sur	79. Chiapas Palenque
20. Monterrey A.M.	50. Michoacán Cienaga	80. Chiapas Centro
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	51. Michoacán Morelia	81. Chiapas la Costa
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	82. Chiapas Tapachula
23. Tamaulipas Centro	53. Michoacán Meseta	83. Tabasco
24. Tamaulipas Mante	54. Michoacán Centro	84. Campeche Carmen
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	55. Michoacán Costa	85. Campeche Centro
26. Sinaloa Norte	56. Hidalgo	86. Campeche Norte
27. Sinaloa Noreste	57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	87. Yucatan Merida
28. Sinaloa Sur	58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	88. Yucatan Agrícola
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Sur	59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	89. Quintana Roo
30. Durango Centro	60. Edo. de Mex. Noreste	

4. Estimated Relative Real Wages in the U.S. and Mexican Regions

The estimated levels of real wages estimated for the 16 regions in the Southwestern U.S. are shown in Table 3. It should be understood that these will not correspond to current or past reported nominal wage levels. Rather, each entry in the table can be interpreted as the average wage in that region in terms of 1975 dollars spent in San Diego. For example, with respect to the entry for the Austin region in 1969, the value of \$619 means that the monthly labor income of an average low-skill worker in Austin in 1969 had the same purchasing power as \$619 in 1975 dollars spent that year in San Diego. The nominal wages for the Austin region for that year were estimated to be \$386 (see Appendix I, Table I.7); but the cost of living in Austin at that time was only 62.4% of the 1975 wage level in San Diego, the arbitrary base.

It can be seen clearly from Table 3 that 1978 real wages for low-skill workers are below those of 1969 in 15 of the 16 regions listed. In fact, real wages in Austin decreased by 22% almost without a single year of increase over those years.

The levels of real wages estimated for the 89 regions of Mexico are given in Table II.9 of Appendix II. That table is too long to repeat here. The general trend seen there is distinctly a trend toward increasing real wages, even though Mexico has encountered significant inflation in recent years. There are virtually no regions of Mexico which encountered generally decreasing real wages over those years.

The summary data in Table 4 illustrate the overall trends in the two areas. The "simple unweighted means" give equal weight to each region and disproportionate weight to relatively small regions. The means which

TABLE 3: Estimated Monthly Real Wages for 16 Regions of the Southwestern United States, 1969-1978
(Based on 1975 San Diego Dollars)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
West Texas Plains	662	628	650	684	662	676	670	680	648	651
Dallas-Ft. Worth	752	745	745	735	710	706	678	699	662	660
Waco	597	566	560	561	605	560	541	555	548	556
Austin	619	597	585	576	586	561	516	506	496	481
Shreveport	659	663	680	659	631	592	582	566	542	515
Houston	750	740	744	759	733	648	652	749	629	610
San Antonio	654	636	644	670	652	614	589	597	583	564
Corpus-Christi	577	577	584	572	559	527	511	512	481	466
El Paso- Alamogordo	630	560	573	575	548	512	574	580	558	504
Albuquerque	708	657	644	705	681	611	628	661	632	624
Phoenix	695	660	666	654	642	647	592	572	553	534
San Diego	788	775	770	718	806	728	721	741	729	679
Los Angeles	740	731	708	722	731	723	667	685	689	653
Stockton	874	921	960	943	1007	990	977	1024	956	938
Sacramento	836	841	870	875	814	805	796	833	840	830
San Francisco	843	847	874	847	874	838	818	835	837	756

Source: Estimated as described in Appendix I from data in Tables I.3, I.4 and I.7.

Table 4

Recent Changes in Estimated Monthly Real Wages for Low-Skill Workers in Mexico and the Southwestern United States (Cross-Regional Mean Wages Adjusted for Equal Interregional Purchasing Power; Constant 1975 Values)

	Mexico			Southwestern U.S.		
	Real Wages in Constant			Real Wages in Constant		
	Pesos per Month			Dollars per Month		
	Simple Unweighted Mean	Weighted by Population		Simple Unweighted Mean	Weighted by Population	
1969	1625	1668		712	742	
1970	1786	1828		697	731	
1971	1702	1735		704	732	
1972	1927	1971		704	733	
1973	1798	1934		703	734	
1974	1885	1921		671	710	
1975	2034	2063		657	681	
1976	2066	2090		675	702	
1977	2076	2079		649	684	
1978	2127	2119		626	651	

Source: Estimated from data provided by the Comisión Nacional de Salarios Mínimos, BLS Area Wage Surveys, and both U.S. and Mexican 1970 population censuses. See Appendices I and II.

are weighted by regional population probably offer a better reflection of both alternative conditions in Mexico and alternative opportunities in the U.S. The annual changes and the cumulative effects can be seen more clearly in Table 5. And the conversion of U.S. wages to pesos at the prevailing exchange rates in Table 6 begins to clarify some of the significance of the combination of countervailing trends and the effects of the exchange rates.

The descriptive summary data in these tables fail to demonstrate many dimensions of the interregional variation in Mexico and the U.S. Some of that variation may be seen more clearly in three-dimensional computer-drawn maps of the combined regions. In Figures 3 and 4, for example, one can see that there was substantial interregional variation in the cost of living within Mexico, both in 1969 and in 1978. The difference between the overall levels of prices between the two countries between 1969 and 1978 reflects the considerably higher rate of inflation in Mexico over the period and the relative levels that would then prevail if the fundamental price assumption, approximate equality in prices between San Diego and Tijuana in 1975, is in fact true. If the price level in Tijuana in 1975 was still significantly below that of San Diego in that year, the estimates of the "gap" in real wages between the two countries produced above will overstate the gap; that is, the gap would be less than what appears here. If the price level in Tijuana in 1975 was above that of San Diego at that time, the absolute magnitude of the gap would be greater than what is shown here. The magnitude and the direction of changes in the real-wage incentive noted here are unrelated to the exact relationship between the sets of price indices at that

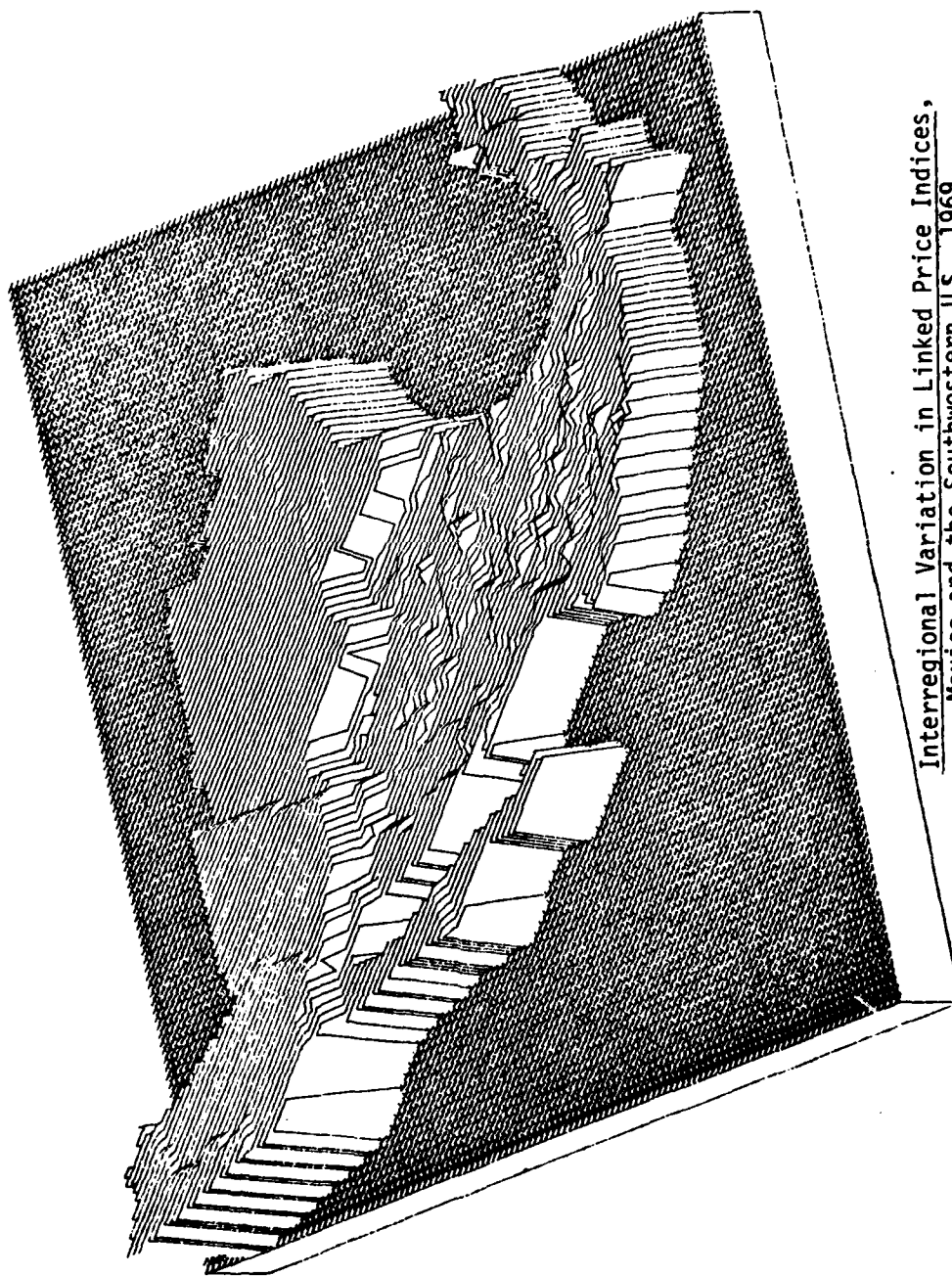
TABLE 5

Recent Percentile Changes in Estimated Monthly Real Wages for Low-Skill Workers in Mexico and the Southwestern U.S.
(Cross-Regional Mean Wages Adjusted for Equal Interregional Purchasing Power; Constant 1975 Values)

	Mexico				Southwestern U.S.			
	Real Wages in Constant Pesos per Month		Real Wages in Constant Dollars per Month		Unweighted Mean		Weighted by Population	
	Unweighted Mean		Unweighted Mean		Annual		Annual	
	Change	Cumulative	Change	Cumulative	Change	Cumulative	Change	Cumulative
1969-70	9.91%	9.91%	8.75%	8.75%	-2.11%	-2.11%	-2.02%	-2.02%
1970-71	-4.07%	5.21%	-5.09%	3.66%	1.00%	-1.11%	0.14%	-1.88%
1971-72	13.22%	18.43%	13.60%	16.72%	0.00%	-1.11%	0.14%	-1.74%
1972-73	-6.69%	11.74%	-6.95%	9.77%	-0.14%	-1.25%	0.14%	-1.60%
1973-74	4.84%	16.58%	4.74%	14.51%	-4.55%	-5.80%	-3.27%	-4.87%
1974-75	7.90%	24.48%	7.39%	21.90%	-2.09%	-7.89%	-4.09%	-8.96%
1975-76	1.57%	26.05%	1.31%	23.21%	2.74%	-5.15%	3.08%	-5.88%
1976-77	0.48%	26.53%	-0.53%	22.68%	-3.85%	-9.00%	-2.56%	-8.44%
1977-78	2.46%	28.99%	1.92%	24.60%	-3.54%	-12.54%	-4.82%	-13.26%

Sources: Estimated from data provided by the Comision Nacional de Salarios Minimos, BLS Area Wage Survey, and and both U.S. and Mexican 1970 population censuses. See Appendices I and II.

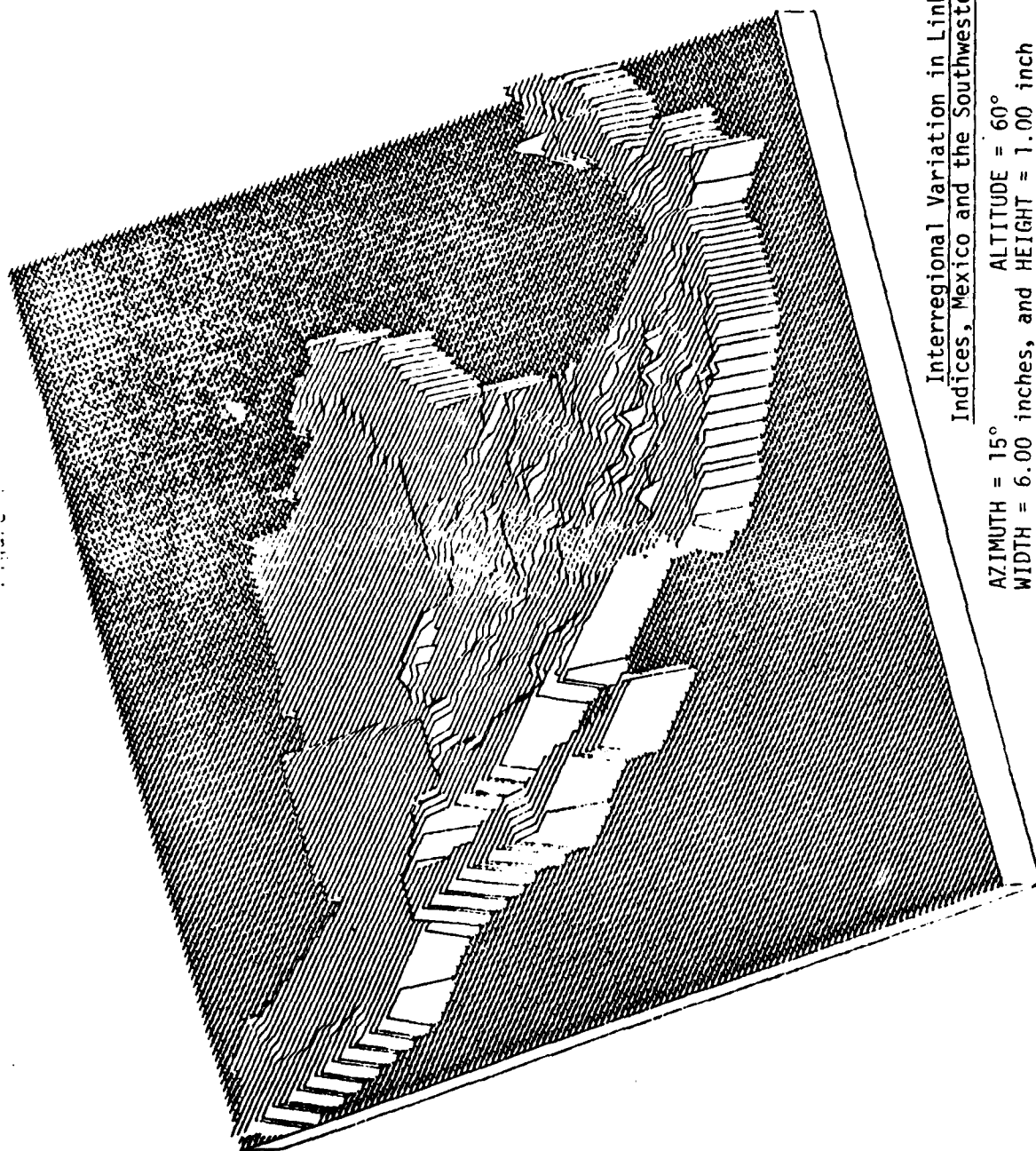
Figure 3



0.71	75.19
0.50	53.17
0.00	0.00

Interregional Variation in Linked Price Indices,
Mexico and the Southwestern U.S., 1969

AZIMUTH = 15°	ALTITUDE = 45°
WIDTH = 6.00 inches, and	HEIGHT = 1.00 inch
before foreshortening	
Source: Appendix Tables I.7 and II.8.	



Interregional Variation in Linked Price
Indices, Mexico and the Southwestern U.S., 1978

AZIMUTH = 15°

ALTITUDE = 60°

WIDTH = 6.00 inches, and HEIGHT = 1.00 inch

before foreshortening

Source: Appendix Tables I.7 and II.8

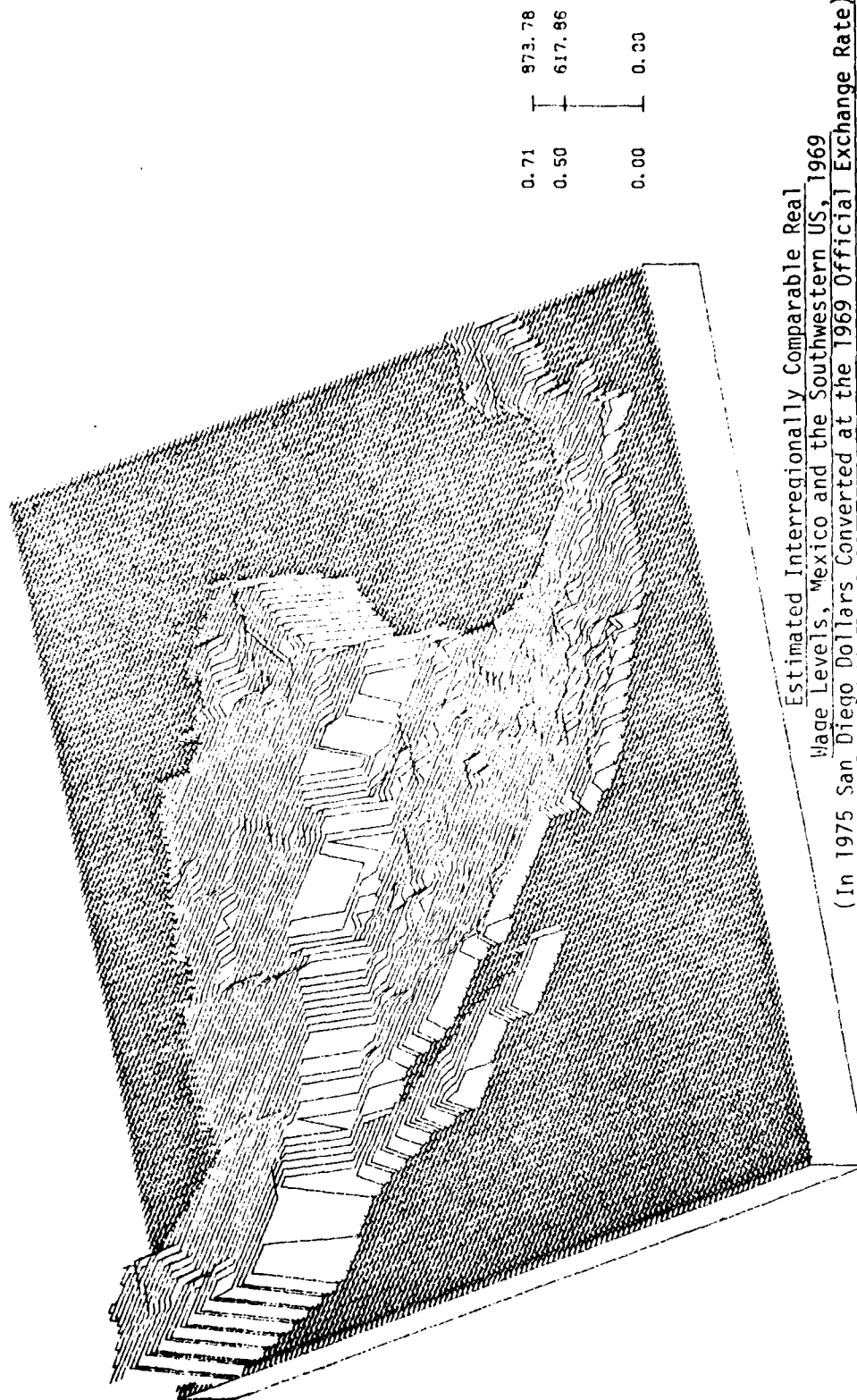
moment, for the two sets of price indices were derived independently and reflect interregional and intertemporal price changes independent of the point or time of linkage.

In Figure 4 one may note that price increases in Mexico have been such that the cost of living in the Northwestern and border regions of Mexico appears to be noticeably greater than that of most of the Southwestern United States. The differences in "smoothness" of the price level maps for the U.S. and Mexico may be misleading. It does not necessarily reflect greater interregional equality in the U.S.; rather, it is caused by the existence of far fewer data points for price data in the U.S. (only 6) than in Mexico (89).

In Figures 5, 6, and 7, one can see that there exists a definite "gradient" or progression in estimated real wages as one goes North from Southern and Southeastern Mexico, across the border, and into California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. The highest real wages encountered in the combined regions are consistently found in the more Northern regions of California included here. The significant reduction in differences in real wages from 1969 to 1974 between Mexican regions and those in the Southwestern U.S. can be seen in the visible reduction in the size of the "cliff" which emerges in the real wage map along the border when one compares Figure 5 (1969) with Figure 6 (1974). The "growth" of that "cliff" from 1974 to 1978, seen in comparing Figure 6 and Figure 7 (1978) reflects the increase in incentive created in that period largely by the devaluation of the Mexican peso, as will be discussed further below.

The variation in real wages which would be encountered by a migrant who moves from Mexico City toward and into the United States can also be represented by a series of "real wage gradients" along various

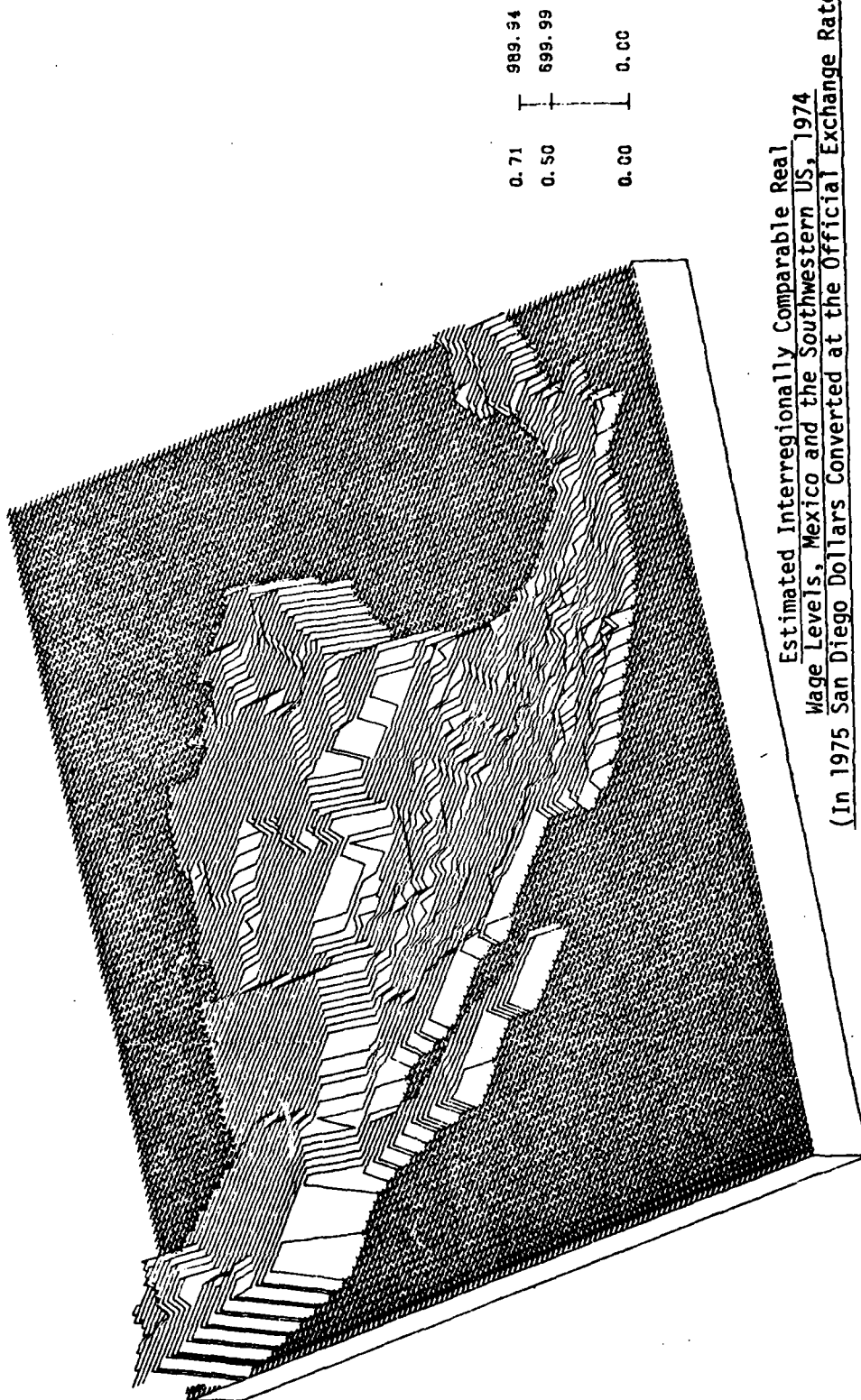
Figure 5



AZIMUTH = 15° and ALTITUDE = 45°
WIDTH = 6.00 inches and HEIGHT = 1.00 inch before foreshortening

Source: Appendix Tables I.8 and II.9

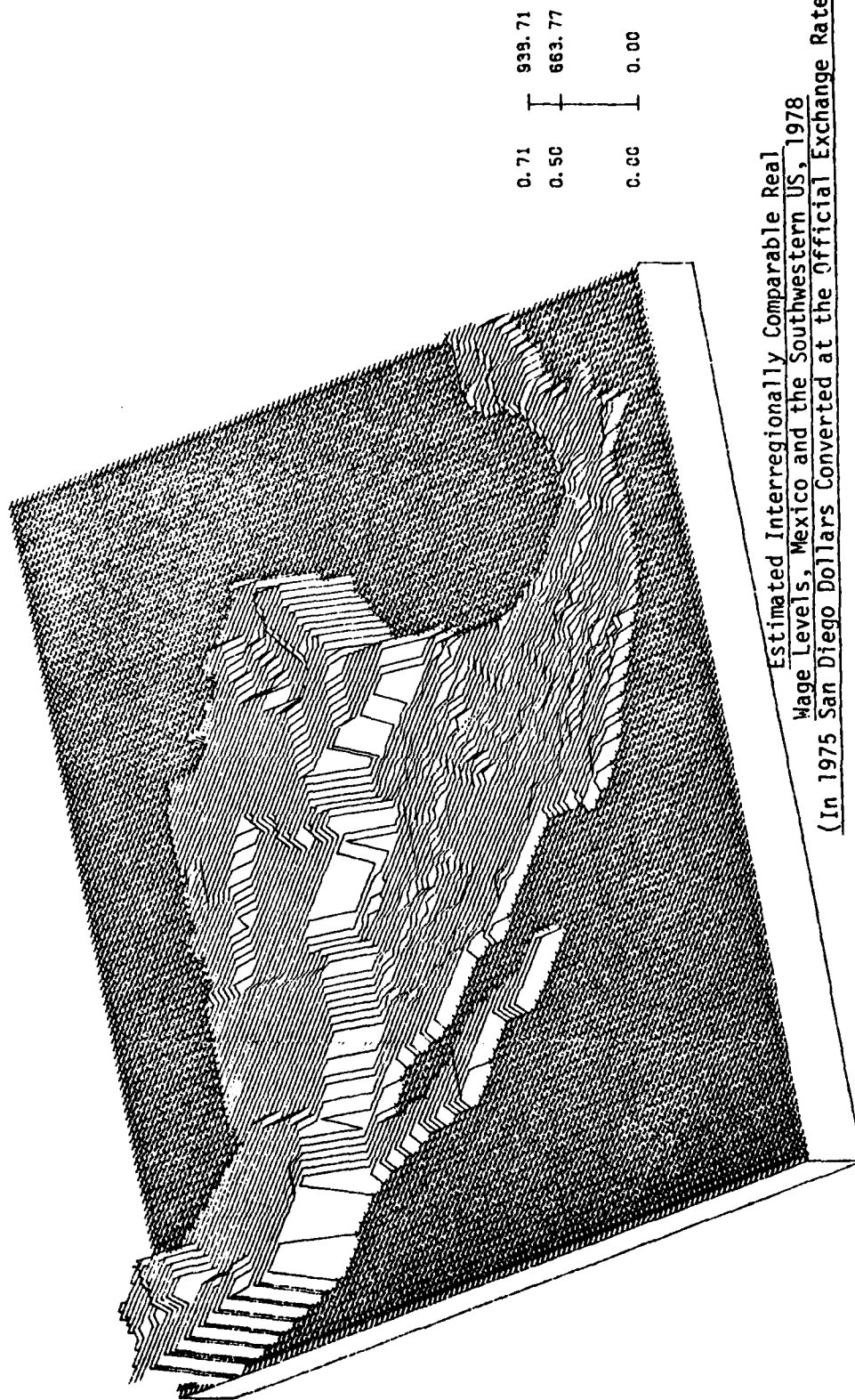
Figure 6



AZIMUTH = 15° ALTITUDE = 45°
WIDTH = 6.00 inches and HEIGHT = 1.00 inch before foreshortening

Source: Appendix Tables 1.8 and 11.9

Figure 7



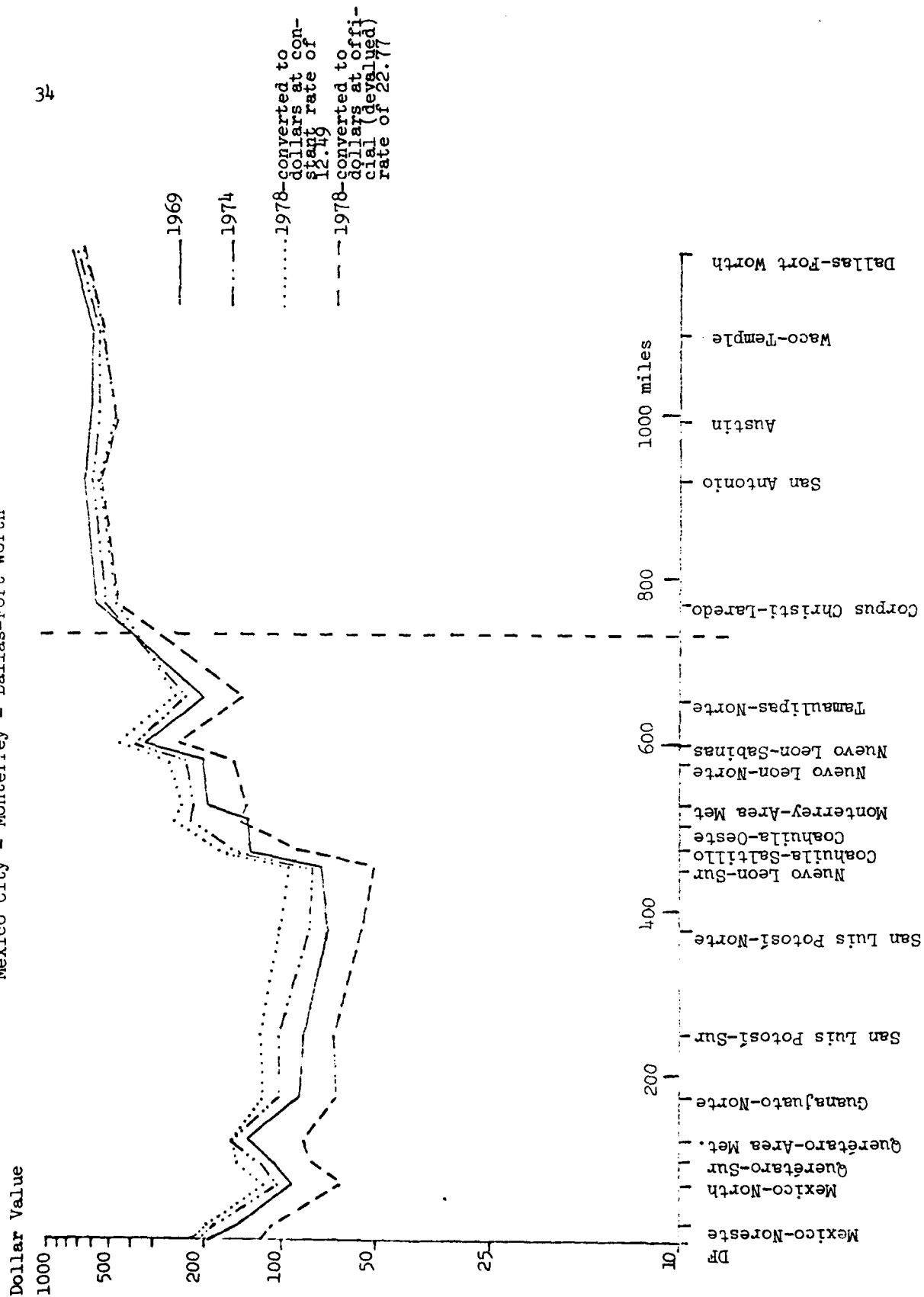
AZIMUTH = 15° ALTITUDE = 45°
WIDTH = 6.00 inches and HEIGHT = 1.00 inch, before foreshortening

Source: Appendix Tables I.3 and II.9

highway routes. Figure 8 presents, for example, the wage gradient corresponding to the principal highway route from Mexico City, through Monterrey, to the Dallas-Fort Worth area. It is especially noticeable in that gradient that the Monterrey area offers significant competition to the Texas areas in prevailing low-skill wages. Figures 9, 10, and 11 provide comparable real wage gradients for the highway routes from Mexico City through Tijuana to the San Francisco Bay area, from Mexico City through Ciudad Juarez to Albuquerque, and from Mexico City through Laredo to Houston.

The vertical scale in all of these real wage gradients is presented in logarithmic scale to equate percentage changes in wage levels which would be achieved by migrants who obtain the wages indicated as they move along the horizontal axis. These gradients illustrate even more dramatically the existence of competing alternatives within Mexico ("intervening opportunities" in the terminology of Lee, 1969), the reduction in steepness in the gradients from 1969 to 1974 and competing gradients as of 1978.

Figure 8 Interregionally Comparable Monthly Real Wage Gradient for Low-skilled Laborers, 1969, 1974 and 1978
Mexico City - Monterrey - Dallas-Fort Worth



[illegible]

Figure 10 Interregionally Comparable Monthly Real Wage
Gradient for Low-skilled Laborers, 1969, 1974 and 1978
Mexico City-Ciudad Juarez-Albuquerque

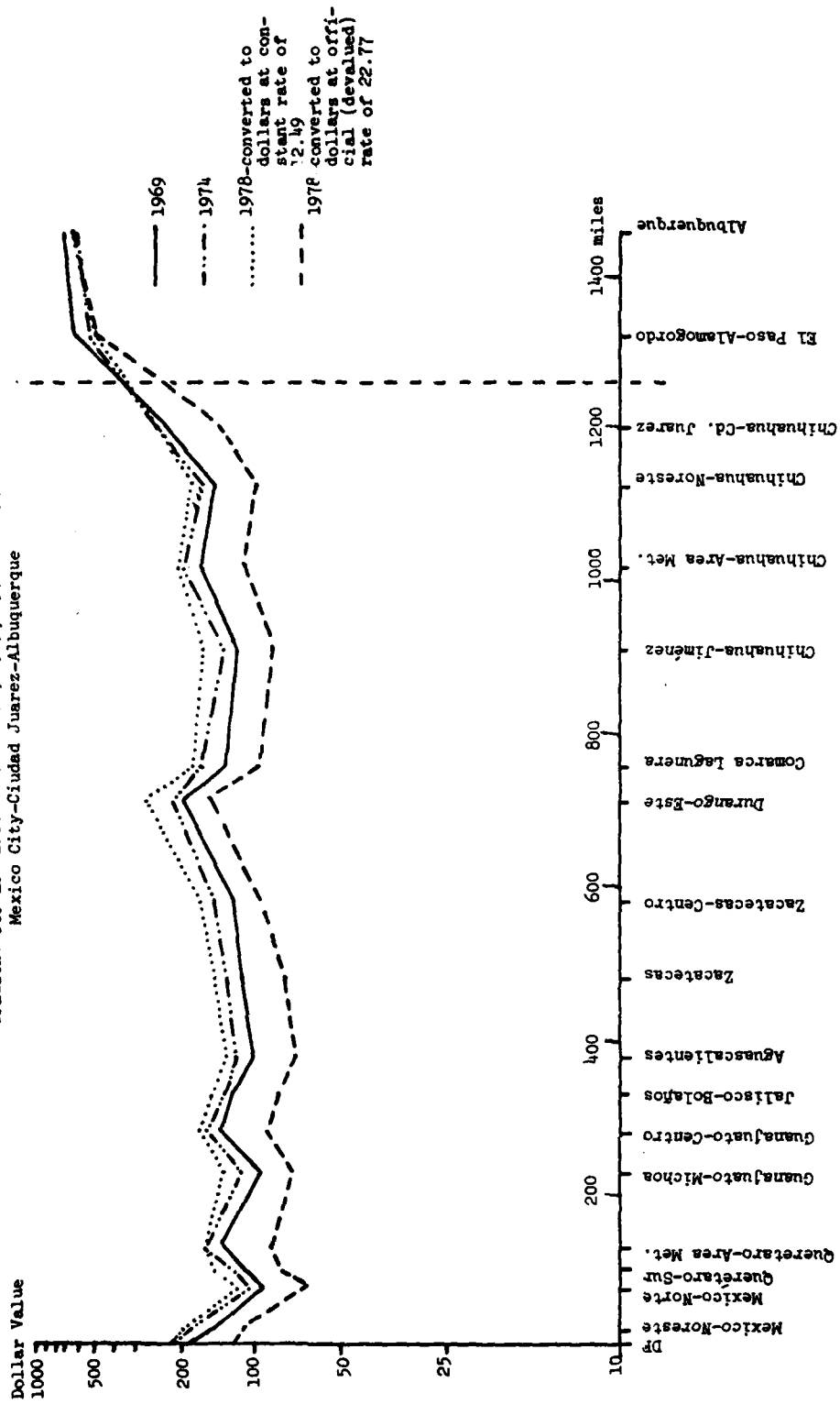
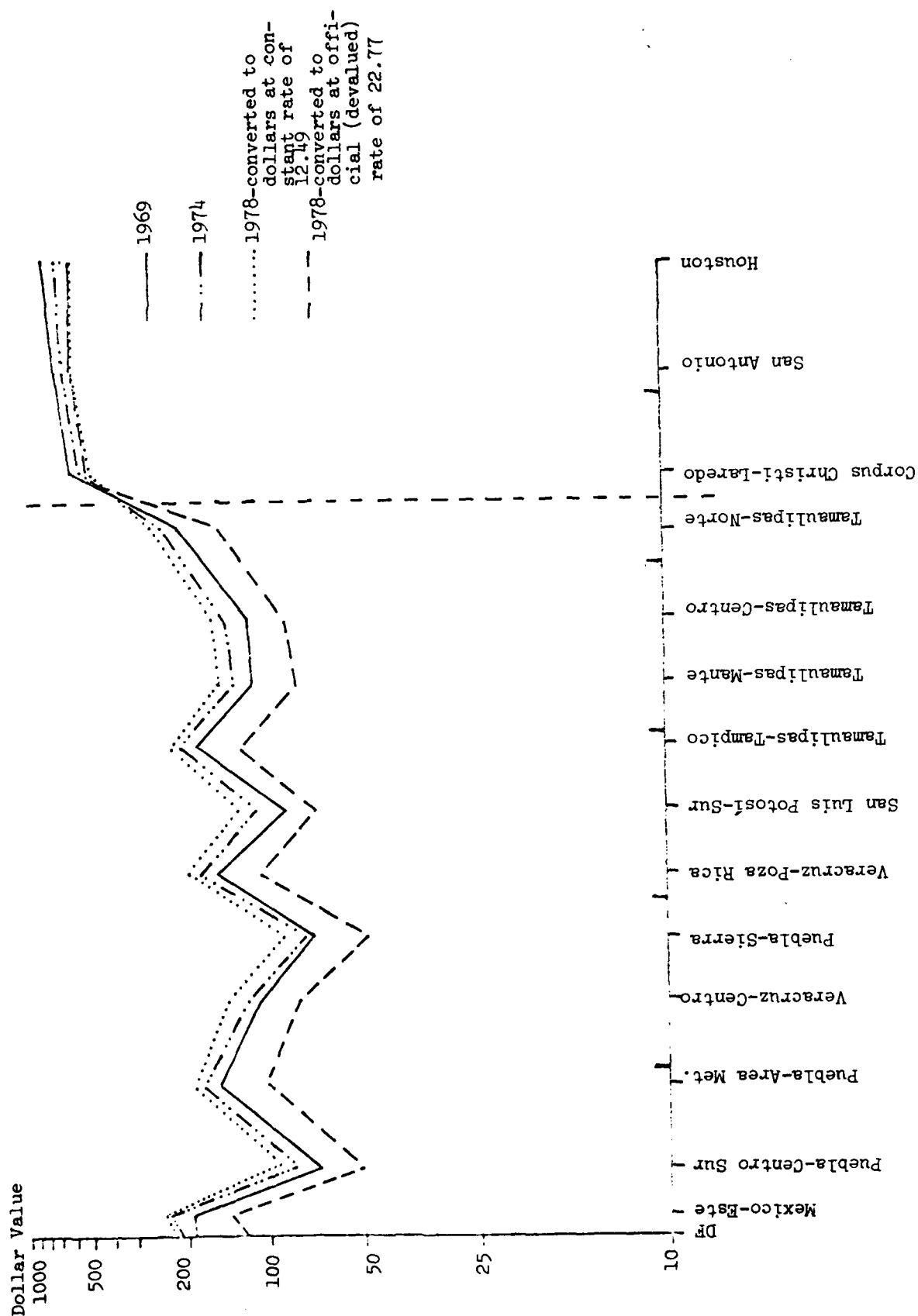


Figure 11 Interregionally Comparable Monthly Real Wage
Gradient for Low-skilled Laborers, 1969, 1974 and 1978
Mexico-Laredo-Houston



5. Implications of the Real Wage Differentials Noted

The data in Tables 3 through 6 and displayed in Figures 3 through 11 indicate that there has existed and that there continues to exist a significant difference in estimated real wages between Mexico and the United States. But considerable care must be taken to place those differences in their proper dimensions.

To note that there was a 12,704 peso per month difference in wages on average between the two countries (or \$558 per month)) in 1978 and to note that that represents a U.S. wage 7 times the average wage for the same worker in Mexico represents one extreme of interpretation. To focus solely on the rate of change of the incentive, noting its relatively very rapid decrease over ten years might represent the opposite extreme. But both of those extremes fail to take into consideration several very basic points about regional wage differentials as potential migration incentives. A more complete and more adequate analysis of the data must consider the role of the value of remittances and the distinction between permanent and temporary migration.

If a Mexican low-skill worker were to have migrated permanently to the United States in 1969, he or she would have encountered an estimated mean (expected) monthly wage of \$742 in the Southwestern regions considered here. By 1978 the expected monthly wage in comparable dollars had shrunk by more than 13% to \$651. At the same time expected wages for that same person in Mexico increased by nearly 25% from 1625 pesos to 2127 pesos.

Calculation of the wage differential requires conversion of Mexican wages into dollars or U.S. wages into pesos according to some

exchange rate. That conversion must be done with considerable caution, much more caution than is usually practiced in journalistic or popular treatments of the matter.

For the low-skill permanent resident of Mexico, the fact that his or her mean wage of 1668 pesos in 1969 was worth \$133.55 in 1969 is probably effectively irrelevant. It is equally irrelevant to him or her that a 1978 expected real wage of 2119 pesos is only worth \$93.06 when converted at the 1978 devalued exchange rate, for the real wage has already been adjusted for the inflationary effects of the devaluation upon that person's average pattern of consumer goods and other expenditures. For precisely the same reasons, it is irrelevant to the permanent resident of the U.S. that the smaller number of real dollars available to him or her could be converted into many more pesos because the Mexican peso has been devalued. That is equally true for native permanent residents as for permanent immigrants. For the potential permanent migrant, therefore, changes in real wage differentials attributable solely to exchange rate changes are virtually irrelevant, except to the extent that remittances occur.

Changes in wage differentials attributable to exchange rate changes are significant, however, for those who, in this case, would consider earning dollar wages in the United States but spending them as pesos converted at the prevailing rate in Mexico. The kind of wage ratio given in the last column of Table 6 is relevant to potential permanent migrants only for those years (1969 through 1975) when exchange rates were constant. During that period the absolute magnitude of the incentive to migrate from Mexico to the U.S. fell from a ratio of 5.56 to a ratio of 4.12. The subsequent increase in the ratio noted there for 1976, 1977, and 1978 is

solely attributable to the devaluation of the peso, not to an increase in the real differential in wages. Converted at a constant exchange rate, the ratio of U.S. mean wages for low-skill persons to mean wages for them in Mexico would have continued falling, to a level of 3.82 by 1978. And it is from that set of considerations that we can conclude that there has been a rapid and significant decrease in the real-wage incentive for potential permanent migrants to the United States between 1969 and 1978.

The effects of the devalued peso upon the incentive for temporary migrants will depend upon the proportion of the migrants earnings which are remitted and exchanged for pesos for spending in Mexico under the devalued exchange rate. In the extreme it is only for the migrant who remits all income that the incentive to migrate is accurately reflected in the wage ratios based on devalued pesos. If, for example, the migrant remitted 50% of earnings in the U.S. in anticipation of returning to Mexico (or saved them and carried them back), the 50% consumed in the United States would not be affected by the change in the exchange rate beneficial to those who earn dollars. (The ratio of U.S. earnings to Mexican earnings assuming 50% remittance would be 5.42 in 1978 instead of 7.00, a 23% reduction.)

Nevertheless, it remains clear that the devaluation created substantial increases in the level of incentives for temporary migrants, despite the absolute and relative worsening of real wage levels for low-skill workers in the United States. This is perhaps the clearest change in incentives over the decade.

To the extent that migration from Mexico to the United States creates a stream of remittances of dollar earnings to Mexico, migration

to the U.S. lessens pressures in Mexico for further devaluation. It thus serves to some extent as a countervailing mechanism: the greater the devaluation the greater the incentive for temporary migration as opposed to permanent migration and, consequently, the greater the magnitude of probable remittances. So little is known about the magnitude of the remittance flow from the U.S. attributable to Mexican migration that it is not possible to know the relative significance of such flows in maintaining a stable peso. In order to know the precise effect of devaluation on the wage incentives and upon the rate and composition of migrant flows, it would be necessary to have much more detailed information than now exists on the pattern of remittances by migrants as a function of length of stay and intentions, whether temporary or permanent. Some of these data may become available soon from the massive study which has been organized by Dr. Jorge Bustamante in Mexico City and which has undertaken to interview 30,000 families about their U.S. migration experiences.

6. A Broader Index of Socioeconomic Opportunity

Although relative real wages may be central to most contemporary neo-classical models of migration, structural models also indicate that migration is affected by variables other than real wages which may not even be correlated closely with real wages. A series of additional data were gathered on a comparable basis for the 16 U.S. regions and the 89 regions in Mexico. They fall broadly into two categories: other economic indicators and social indicators.

The economic indicators included:

1. agricultural labor force as a percent of the total labor force, an indicator of Kuznetsian sectoral transformation;
2. value of agricultural production per employee in agriculture, a control for commercial or other high-productivity agriculture;
3. industrial labor force as a percent of the total labor force, a further measure of productivity increase;
4. industrial production per employee in industry;
5. income per capita, as an index of overall regional development;
6. real wage of low-skill workers, as a measure of the relative position of that specific group; and
7. percent of labor force employed, as a measure of the relative opportunity for access to the other wage and productivity characteristics of the region.

The social indicators included:

8. percent of houses with piped water, a measure of general housing and infrastructure quality;
9. number of physicians per 10,000 inhabitants, a measure of access to health personnel;
10. number of hospital beds per 10,000 inhabitants, a measure of health system infrastructure; and
11. primary schools per 10,000 inhabitants, intended as a measure of educational services.

The indicators were gathered for all the Mexican regions from the Sistema Geo-Municipal, a computerized government information bank in Mexico City, under the expectation that it would be relatively easy to encounter comparable county-level data for the U.S. It was in fact far more difficult to generate the information for the U.S. than for Mexico and the 11 for which comparable data were found are not necessarily an ideal set. Tables 7 and 8 present summary data on the 11 components of a broader index of socioeconomic opportunity. The complete data for these 11 are presented in Appendix III. The selection of variables corresponds closely to the work done elsewhere by Zimmerman (1966), the United Nations (1964), Leo Schnore (1961), and Simon Kuznets (1959). It also can be compared to the study of Mexico by Unikel and Victoria (1970).

Given these data, the creation of an appropriate index requires the selection of a technique for weighting them relative to one another and for standardizing. Under ideal circumstances one could generate weights through a multivariate regression of these variables on the migration flow as dependent variable. In this instance, however, it is precisely that dependent variable which we lack.

A factor analysis was then conducted of these eleven variables in order to reduce the dimensionality of the variation across these 11 variables to one or more common "factors" which characterize the whole set. The factor analysis program identifies those weights which when applied to the variables reduce the "unexplained" variation across all variables in the set. The result of the process is the creation of a single-valued index for each region as a function of the full set of variables defined as being components of or partial measures of "socio-

TABLE /

Summary Statistics on Components of other Economic Indicators

	(1) Proportion of Labor Force in Agriculture (%)	(2) Agricultural Output per Employee (\$000/yr)	(3) Proportion of Labor Force in Industry (%)	(4) Industrial Production per Employee (\$000/yr)	(5) Income per Capita (\$/yr)	(6) Real Wage for Low- Skilled 1969 (\$/mo)	(7) Percent of Labor Force Employed
<u>16 United States</u> <u>Southwestern Regions</u>							
Minimum	2.04	.466	14.58	1.106	1838	577	91.42
Mean	4.09	4.070	23.47	8.770	2638	711	94.83
Maximum	10.88	13.860	41.50	18.980	3744	873	96.86
<u>89 Mexican Minimum</u> <u>Wage Regions</u>							
Minimum	2.67	0.003	2.94	0.030	45	49	93.06
Mean	52.26	2.150	19.93	3.650	364	130	96.45
Maximum	91.66	13.920	52.76	25.200	1375	344	99.43
<u>Combined Mean</u>	45.05	2.440	20.46	4.430	710	218	96.20

Source: Estimated from Table III.1.

TABLE 8

Summary Statistics on Components of Social Indicators

	(8) Percent of Houses with Piped Water	(9) Physicians Per 10,000	(10) Hospital beds 10,000	(11) Primary Schools per 10,000
16 United States				
<u>Southwestern Regions</u>				
Minimum	91.93	7.67	26.67	3.06
Mean	97.35	13.21	38.28	4.57
Maximum	99.92	23.70	50.13	6.32
89 Mexican Minimum				
<u>Wage Regions</u>				
Minimum	23.64	0.54	1.54	3.78
Mean	55.73	4.32	9.62	13.74
Maximum	93.60	14.40	61.25	35.35
<u>Combined Mean</u>	62.07	5.66	13.99	12.34

Source: Calculated from Table III.2.

economic opportunity." The values of the index are given in Table 9; they may be interpreted as a weighted standard deviation from the composite mean level of socioeconomic opportunity. It is thus an ordinal number which does not measure absolute socioeconomic opportunity but does measure the relative socioeconomic opportunity according to the composite of variables.

One can see in Table 9 that only 38 of the 105 regions of the combined areas show positive deviations from the mean characteristics. All the 16 U.S. regions are 1.75 standard deviations or more above the mean; only three Mexican regions are within 1 standard deviation of that (i.e., greater than .75): Mexico City, Monterrey, and Guadalajara. There is a general gradation toward higher general levels as one moves from South to North. Figure 12 presents a clearer depiction of the variation. And Figures 13 through 16 illustrate the "socioeconomic-opportunity gradient" along the same four routes noted above.

It is perhaps even more important to note that those three major metropolitan areas do provide an effective potential alternative to the regions of the Southwestern United States as a focus for Mexican migration. It is not surprising, then, that they have tended to be the principal internal foci for migration in Mexico. But for many commentators on the Mexican migration phenomenon, it may be surprising to realize that, for example, the "socioeconomic opportunity," as measured by these variables, is greater in Mexico City than in the Austin, Waco, Corpus Christi, and Stockton, California regions and is identical to that in the El Paso area.

On the other hand, one must admit that the "gap" between relative composite conditions in most of the Mexican regions and the levels reflected in all of the U.S. regions remains very large. And one cannot expect that the three major metropolitan areas could absorb all of the potential migrants from areas with least opportunity.

TABLE 9

Values of the Index of Socioeconomic Opportunity

1. Baja California N.	0.59	31. Durango E.	-0.95	61. Edo. Mex. Este	-0.27
2. Baja California S.	0.21	32. Zacatecas Res.E.	-0.63	62. Distrito Federal	1.86
3. Sonora Costa	0.14	33. Zacatecas Cen.	-0.43	63. Morelos	-0.34
4. Sonora Sierra	-0.35	34. Aguascalientes	-0.19	64. Tlaxcala	-0.60
5. Sonora Nogales	0.58	35. S. L. Potosí N.	-0.76	65. Puebla Sierra	-0.72
6. Chihuahua Cd. J.	0.63	36. S. L. Potosi S.	-0.65	66. Puebla Area Metropol.	0.61
7. Chihuahua Sierra	-0.78	37. Veracruz P.Rica	0.36	67. Puebla Centro Sur	-0.84
8. Chihuahua Nores.	-0.63	38. Nayarit	-0.38	68. Veracruz Centro	-0.55
9. Chihuahua Guer.	-0.71	39. Jalisco Bolaños	-0.64	69. Veracruz Minatitlan	-0.14
10. Chihuahua Chih.	0.01	40. Guadalajara A.M.	0.78	70. Guerrero Centro	-0.77
11. Chihuahua Jim.	-0.53	41. Jal. Ocotlan	-0.92	71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	-0.46
12. Coahuila N.	-0.19	42. Jal. Cen. Costa	-0.56	72. Guerrero Acapulco	0.27
13. Coahuila Monclova	0.45	43. Colima	0.06	73. Guerrero Oaxaca	-0.88
14. Comarca Lagunera	0.10	44. Guanajuato N.	-0.64	74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	-0.71
15. Coahuila Oes.	-0.62	45. Guanajuato Cen.	-0.28	75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	-0.97
16. Coahuila Saltillo	0.58	46. Guana. Michoacán	-0.71	76. Oaxaca Centro	-0.61
17. Tamaulipas N.	0.04	47. Queretaro N.	-0.61	77. Oaxaca Istmo	-0.31
18. Nuevo Leon Sabinas	0.23	48. Queretaro Quer.	-0.07	78. Chiapas Norte	-0.87
19. Nuevo Leon N.	-0.24	49. Queretaro S.	-0.58	79. Chiapas Palenque	-0.92
20. Monterrey A.M.	0.95	50. Mich. Cienaga	-0.26	80. Chiapas Centro	-0.69
21. Nuveo L. Montemor	-0.25	51. Mich. Morelia	0.37	81. Chiapas la Costa	-0.57
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	-0.68	52. Mich. Zitacuaro	-0.30	82. Chiapas Tapachula	0.10
23. Tamaulipas Cen.	-0.41	53. Mich. Meseta	-0.64	83. Tabasco	-0.42
24. Tamaulipas Mante	-0.30	54. Mich. Centro	-0.65	84. Campeche Carmen	-0.32
25. Tamauli. Tampico	0.28	55. Mich. Costa	-0.71	85. Campeche Centro	-0.12
26. Sinaloa N.	0.01	56. Hidalgo	-0.67	86. Campeche Norte	-0.54
27. Sinaloa Nores.	-0.81	57. Edo. Mex. N.	-0.99	87. Yucatan Merida	0.55
28. Sinaloa Sur	-0.14	58. Edo. Mex. Cen-S.	-0.72	88. Yucatan Agrícola	-0.74
29. Durango N.-O.-S.	-0.70	59. Edo. Mex. Toluca	0.71	89. Quintana Roo	-0.10
30. Durango Cen.	-0.45	60. Edo. Mex. Nores.	-0.63		

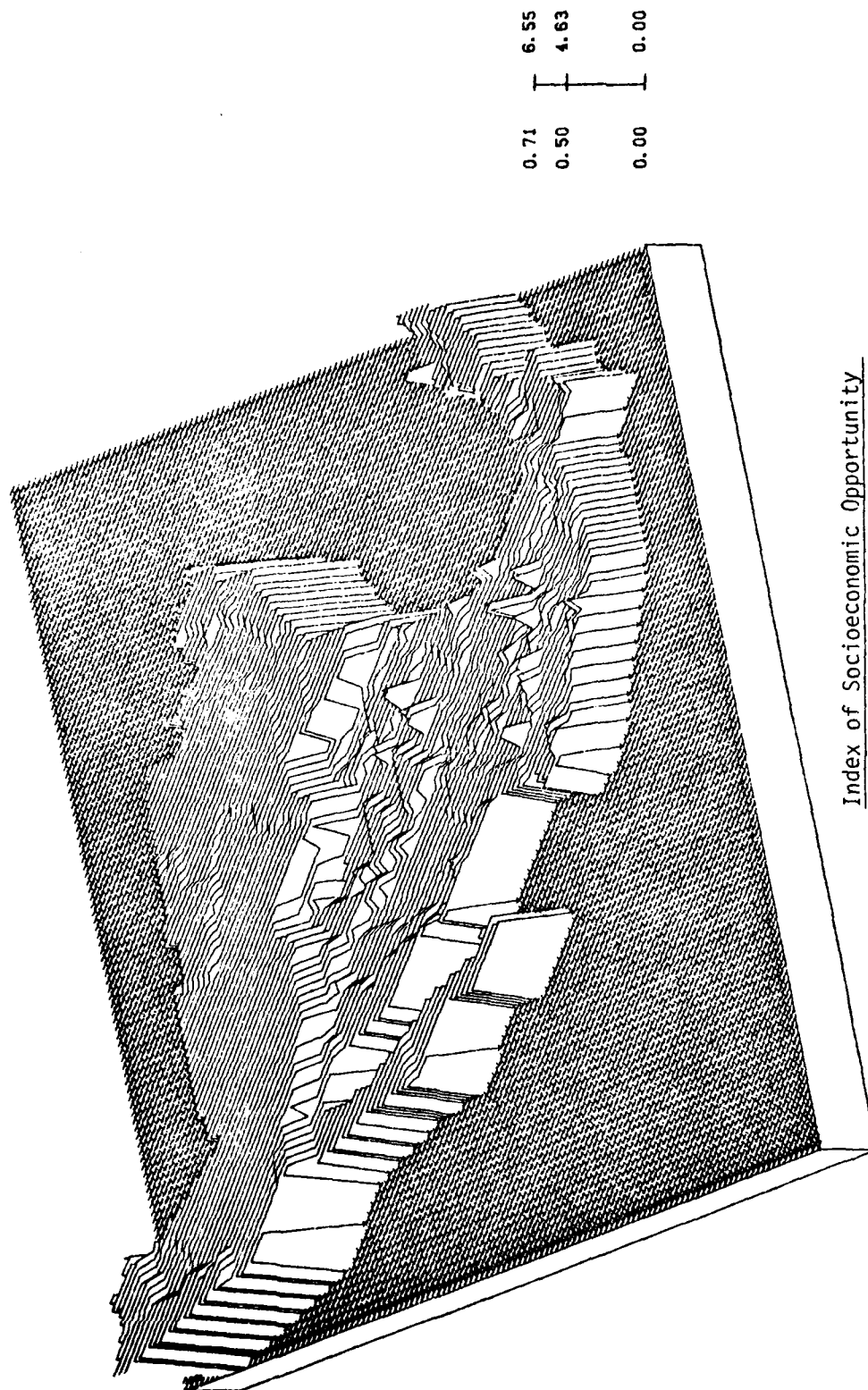
TABLE 9 (continued)

Values of the Index of Socioeconomic Opportunity

1. West Texas Plains	2.01
2. Dallas-Ft. Worth	1.92
3. Waco	1.85
4. Austin	1.82
5. Shreveport	2.35
6. Houston	2.13
7. San Antonio	1.90
8. Corpus Christi	1.75
9. El Paso-Alamogordo	1.86
10. Albuquerque	2.19
11. Phoenix	1.91
12. San Diego	2.05
13. Los Angeles	1.94
14. Stockton	1.82
15. Sacramento	2.55
16. San Francisco	2.49

Source: Estimated as described in text from factor analysis of 11 socioeconomic variables.

Figure 12



Index of Socioeconomic Opportunity

AZIMUTH = 15°

ALTITUDE = 45°

WIDTH = 6.00 inches and HEIGHT = 1.00 inch before foreshortening

Figure 13
Socioeconomic Opportunity Gradient, 1970
Mexico City - Laredo - Dallas-Fort Worth

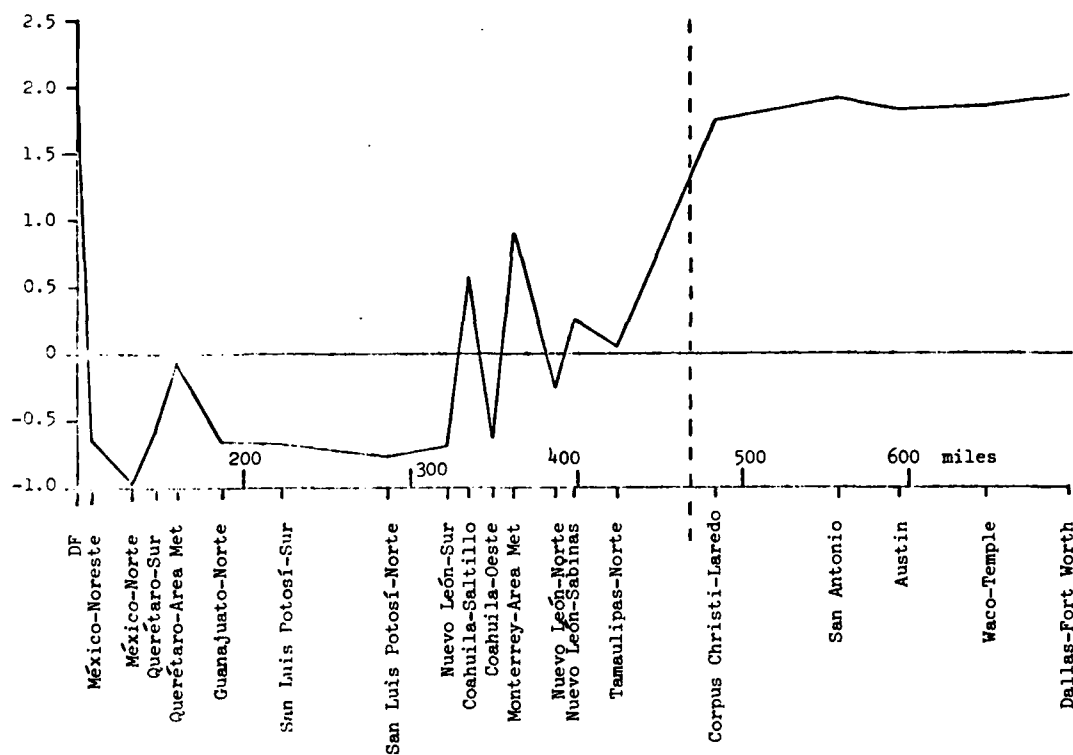


Figure 14
Socioeconomic Opportunity Gradient, 1970
Mexico City - Tijuana - Sacramento

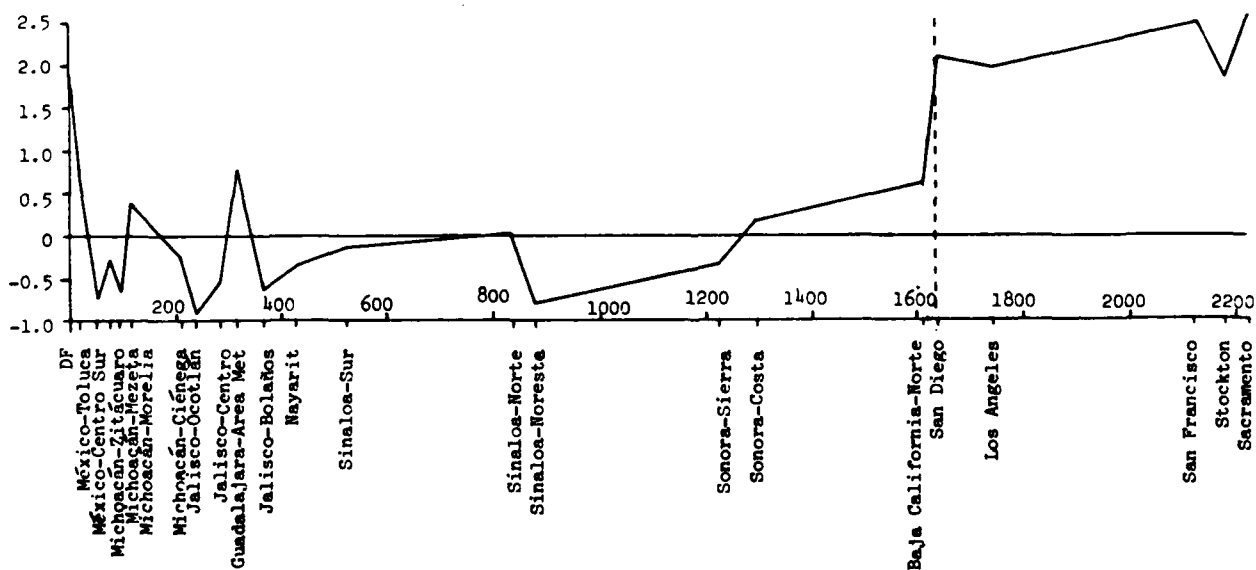


Figure 15
Socioeconomic Opportunity Gradient, 1970
Mexico City-Ciudad Juarez-Albuquerque

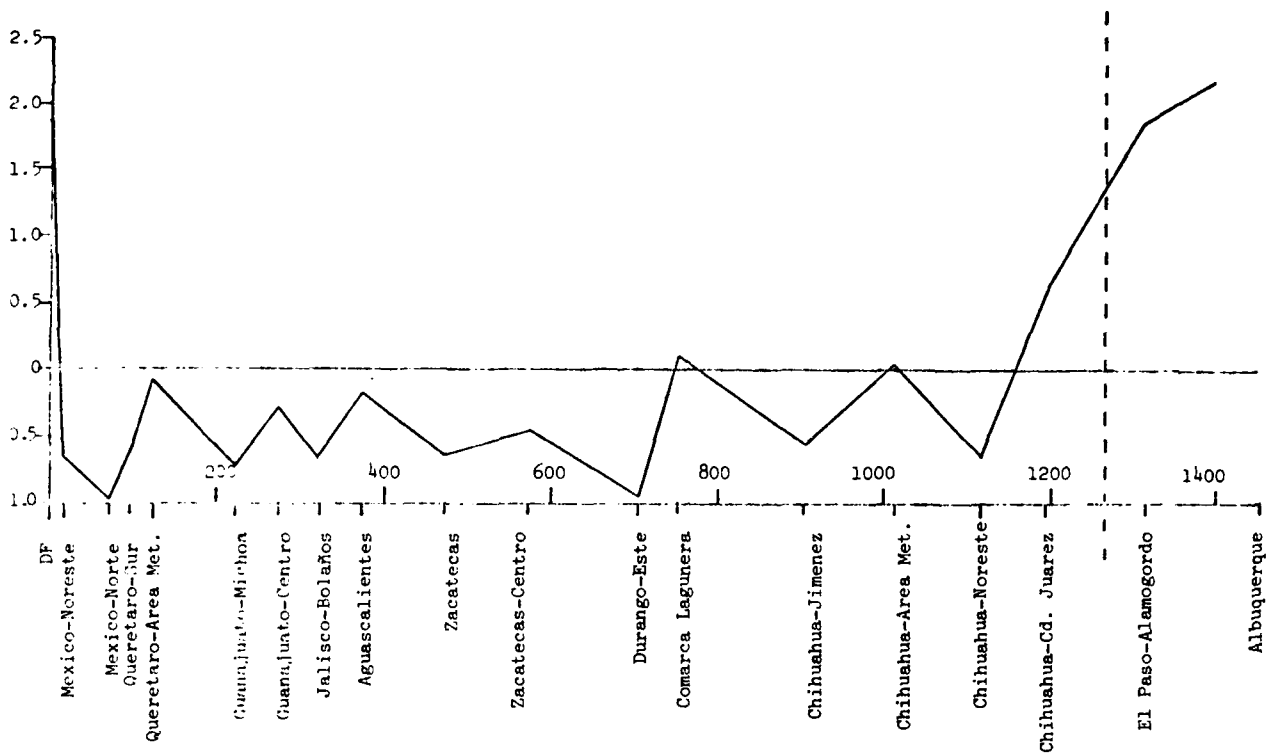
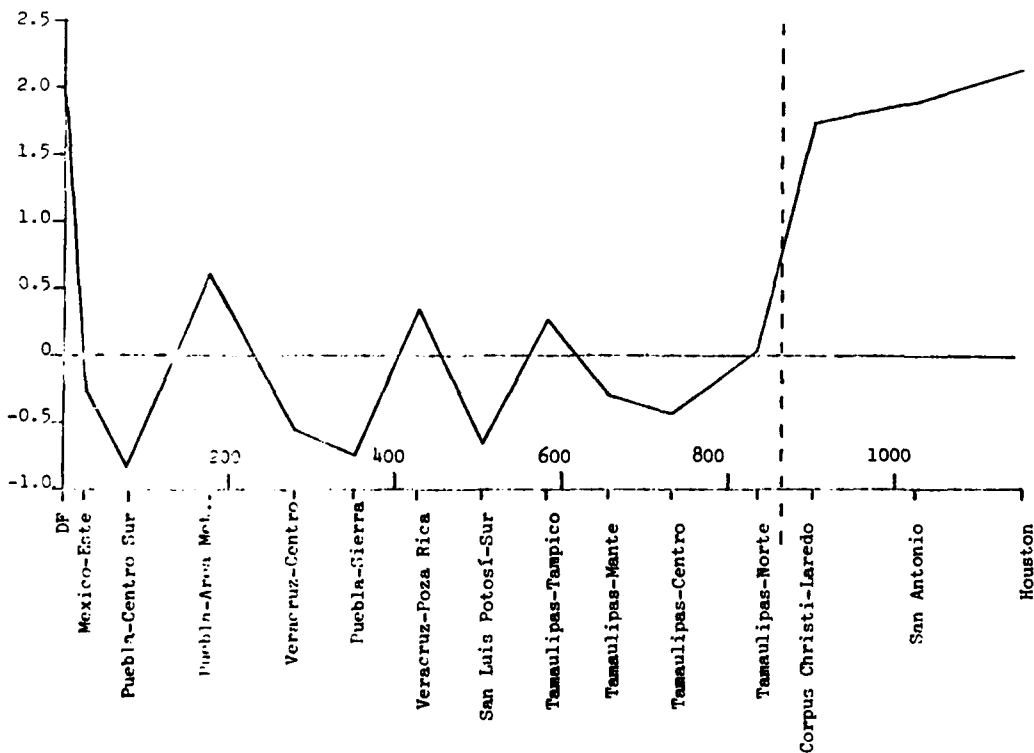


Figure 16
Socioeconomic Opportunity Gradient, 1970
Mexico-Laredo-Houston



7. Intervening Variables and Other Considerations

Movement from one region to another does not occur without cost. Virtually every empirical study of migration has found that distance per se, is a significant deterrent (Schwarz, 1973). Distance between origin and potential destination reflects not only the direct and indirect monetary costs of migration (as in Sjastaad, 1962), but it also serves as a proxy for quality of information, risk, and the difficulties of maintaining links to family, friend, and alternative opportunities at the point of origin. King (1978), Unikel and Ruiz (1976), and Balan, Browning, and Jelin (1973) are just some among many who have demonstrated the importance of distance as a limiting factor de facto in Mexican migration.

For purposes of our discussions here it is important to note that ethnicity is also related to the barrier posed by distance. Butterworth (1965), for example, has shown how Indian ethnicity in southern Mexico tends to deter movement out of some of the areas of lowest socioeconomic opportunity. The effect of distance is compounded when there are cultural barriers or cultural differentials in general.

The wage differentials and the differences in broader measures of socioeconomic opportunity will tend to overstate the magnitude of the incentive to migrate which they embody unless one qualifies them for the magnitude of the costs of covering the distance between origin and destination. Migration from Mexico to the United States especially from those southern Mexico areas of lowest alternative opportunity, may be an extremely costly operation. Cornelius (1978) has assembled fragmentary information on these costs which are sufficient to suggest that cash

costs of crossing the border have generally exceeded several months total average earnings in Mexico for the low-skill workers considered here and that they have been increasing as INS enforcement efforts have increased. He reported an average of \$200 just as a cash fee for the coyote who specialized in smuggling persons across, rising to \$300 in the West. If one adds to that the time lost from work, travel costs, time spent searching for work in the U.S. and the increased costs of sustaining oneself in the U.S., it is not difficult to see that migration could decrease significantly (especially temporary migration) without coming even close to "equal" wages or socio-economic conditions.

The measures of incentives to migrate considered here also overlook several potentially important dimensions of the conditions which could lead low-skill workers to migrate. Relative levels of unemployment are one dimension omitted from the analysis of the wage-differential analysis. Although the data on unemployment derived from the respective censuses and reflected in "employment ratios" in Table 7 appear to indicate little difference in rates of unemployment, it will be argued by some that the wage levels estimated here are based on wages for employed persons and that employment opportunities differ substantially between the two countries. If the probability of unemployment for a migrant from Mexico to the United States is significantly less than that which characterized his or her region of origin, the wage-differentials will understate the magnitude of the incentives.

If repeat migration reduces the need for the services of a coyote, increases the probability of a successful, undetected border crossing, and reduces the time unemployed upon arrival in the U.S., a given wage-differential can imply increasing returns over repeated visits. Not enough is known of this phenomenon to permit formal incorporation of its probable magnitude.

8. Implications for Public Policy

The analysis of the magnitude of potential incentives to migration, especially in terms of wage differentials, as presented here permits considerable broadening of the set of policies which are relevant to migration. It may also require that migration from Mexico to the United States be recognized as an integral part of overall economic relations between the two countries, inseparable from commercial policies, investment relations, the influence of multilateral agencies, and contemporary discussions with respect to energy resources within Mexico.

It is clear that the most significant determinant of substantially increased incentives for temporary migration from Mexico to the United States in recent years has been the devaluation of the peso relative to the dollar. Were it not for the devaluation of the peso, the magnitude of the wage-based incentive might have fallen by as much as 30% (from a ratio of 5.56 to 3.82) in just 10 years. It must be admitted that some of the movements of real wages in each country may also be linked to that devaluation; but it is questionable whether those effects extend geographically very far from the border.

It is also clear that the migration flows themselves reduce pressures for further devaluation of the peso to the extent that they produce remittances to Mexico. The role of migration in reducing the need for further devaluation must be added to the list of other functions which it serves for both economies.

Any U.S. trade policy which attempts to restrict the export of Mexican products to the United States, especially under current conditions of substantial U.S. surplus in the balance of trade with Mexico, is likely

to induce further flows of temporary migrants by maintaining pressures for further devaluation of the peso. U.S. trade policies designed to increase imports from Mexico, including consideration of increased imports of gas and oil, will lessen pressures for devaluation and will therefore lessen the likelihood of further devaluations offsetting the convergence in real wages which is occurring.

Severe restrictions on migration from Mexico are likely to be partially self-defeating not only in terms of placing downward pressures on relative wages within Mexico but also by increasing pressure for devaluation of the peso because of the loss of the flow of remittances. If the flow of remittances were just offset by increased imports from Mexico, the effect of the restriction on migration would still be partially self-defeating because the remittances from less-restricted migration could still lessen incentives for further migration by generating pressure for upward revaluation of the peso, thereby reducing the wage differential of temporary migrants.

Policies of the World Bank or of the International Monetary Fund such as those imposed in 1976 for "stabilization" of the Mexican economy are likely to have contributed indirectly to the incentive for migration by slowing job creation while contributing directly through pressures for devaluation of the peso. If, as suggested by Pellicer in Cornelius (1979), the U.S. government backed and even encouraged such measures, U.S. policy has been significantly responsible for the increase in the incentive for temporary migration.

To the extent that increasing participation of U.S.-based multinational firms in Mexico involve significant net outflows of resources from Mexico in the short and medium term, the effect upon the value of the peso

will be to increase the likelihood of migration from Mexico to the U.S. Conversely, the extension of liberal credit and the provision of long-term financing for Mexico's petroleum and gas development will have the specific effect of lessening the effect of Mexico's current expanded capital goods imports upon the value of the peso and, hence, upon migration.

The change in the composition of the migrant stream which has probably occurred in response to the recorded changes in the nature and magnitude of incentives also has implications for policy with respect to programs to ameliorate the problems of the migrants themselves. There is less reason to believe now than before that formalization of temporary migration and documentation of the workers is likely to lead to widespread permit-abuse or visa-abuse, for the gains from returning to Mexico to spend U.S. earnings are considerably greater than before. The assimilation problems of permanent migrants, including the need to provide for greater numbers of dependents, are quite distinct from the needs of temporary migrants who tend more often to be single, to accept more austere living conditions, and to be more mobile.

Finally, and of perhaps greatest importance to the national image of the problem and the reflection of that image in relations with Mexico, a phenomenon of substantially-temporary migration from Mexico has much different implications for employment-creation policies, public-service burdens, etc. than a substantially-permanent migrant flow. If, for example, an annual inflow of 1 million Mexican workers (the number is completely conjectural) is matched by a return migration of, say, 900,000, the job-creation problem is only one-tenth of that associated with a permanent flow of a million; for the increase in jobs required that year is only 100,000.

Temporary migrants are more likely to be net contributors to social security systems and to programs ultimately funded by federal and state income taxes. And temporary migrant flows are more likely to be responsive to cyclical fluctuations in the demand for labor in this country, providing labor when needed and not moving to the U.S. when conditions worsen here.

There is no doubt, finally, that it would be interesting to be able to measure directly the effects of these incentives on migration rather than being confined to inferences on the basis of theoretical incentives. So long as the flows remain fundamentally undocumented, little more than inference of this sort will be possible. The theoretical and empirical bases for the inferences, nonetheless, are sufficiently strong that we can have confidence that the qualitative directions of the effects are substantially accurate.

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APPENDIX I

Methods Used in the Estimation of
Interregionally Comparable Real
Wages for 16 Regions of the
Southwestern United States

1. Introduction: What kind of estimates were desired?

It appears to be clear from the fragmentary evidence available on the composition of the migratory labor force from Mexico, whether documented or undocumented, that the migrants are primarily young, male, and with relatively low levels of educational attainment and job-related skills.

The estimates of real wages for low-skill workers developed here have been designed to respond to several specific needs:

- a) the need for an estimate of wages as perhaps the single most important component of the proximate determinants of migration from Mexico to the United States;
- b) the need for that estimate of wages to reflect wage levels specific to low-skill workers in view of the fact that regional average wage levels across all workers vary significantly on the basis of differences in the occupational composition of the labor force;
- c) the need for intertemporal comparisons adjusted for regional differences in rates of inflation;
- d) the need for interregional comparisons based on equal comparable costs of living; and
- e) the need for a real wage measure which could be made comparable across regions of both Mexico and the United States and which could be updated frequently without great difficulty on the basis of regularly published data.

The estimates which are sought, therefore, would provide real wages which are not only comparable across time but also, and perhaps more important, across the regions being studied, reflecting adjustments for differences in cost of living not reflected in region-specific intertemporal deflators. If such adjustment can be achieved, the estimated "real wage" could reflect the relative wage which would attract a potential

migrant. Use of this concept carries the implicit assumption that the individual regional labor markets are approximately in equilibrium at their respective nominal wages for this specific class of laborer. That is, it is assumed that individuals or small groups of migrants could leave one labor market and enter another without significantly affecting wage levels in either. Extra-marginal changes, on the other hand, may have greater problems in terms of simultaneity bias. But that will be ignored here.

2. What data are available?

There does not exist in either country the data needed to fulfill these needs. In the United States the 1970 census of population provides relatively complete data on the "income" of individuals who can be identified by their principal occupation and, separately, by level of education. But there does not exist a direct way of tracing the changes in that income from period to period between censuses for each of a relatively discrete set of geographical areas. The Current Population Survey, the principal intercensal data source, does not provide geographical representation below the nine major census regions for the nation.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics does publish estimates of wages for specific occupations in a relatively large set of metropolitan areas throughout the United States. Published as the Area Wage Survey series, these estimates are based on a sample of employers in the area. They cannot be used directly to update census income data because they contain employer-derived wage data, not employee-derived data; because they are not done with systematic periodicity; do not include the same set of occupations for every area; and provide no coverage for rural areas or agricultural

occupations. (It should be noted that it has never been the intention of the BLS to provide such systematic regional and intertemporal wage data; the surveys are conducted "as needed" according to the criteria of the Regional BLS directors.)

The Area Wage Survey data are published in the form of both mean wage data for each occupation and the distribution of wage recipients across a broad range of specific wages in each area. It is possible, therefore, to compare across regions not only the mean wage levels for each occupation but also the distribution around that mean.

Price level information at the local level is extremely scarce in the U.S. For all of the Southwestern regions analyzed here, the states of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California (plus small parts of Louisiana and Oklahoma), there are only five metropolitan areas for which price indices are gathered and published in comparable and systematic form: Dallas-Ft. Worth, Houston, Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco.

The consumer price indices published for those five areas, however, do not permit direct comparison across regions in the form in which they are published. They are published to reflect, for example, changes in local price levels since the base year, say 1967. If costs of living differed across them in the base year some adjustments for those differences must be made. The interregional adjustments of that sort can be made for the base year or for any other years for which a set of data on relative cost of living in the respective regions can be used to make the consumer price indices equivalent in terms of purchasing power.

The BLS also publishes regional data on "Budgets for a Typical Family of Four Persons" which provides precisely these interregional

comparisons for various years. Those "Budgets" are not strictly comparable across time because of comparisons for various years. Those "Budgets" are not strictly comparable across time because of changes in the composition of the budgets from year to year. But they do constitute the official U.S. government basis for comparing cost of living across regions of the U.S.

The specific estimators for low-skill real wages specified hire were designed to pool these four sets of complementary information. Many of the assumptions which were made in the design of the estimators were forced by the fact that there existed virtually no alternative source of information for this purpose.

3. How were the available data combined?

In brief, a technique was devised which took the regional completeness of the 1970 census data on "money income received" and combined it with the geographically more-sparse, but chronologically more complete, Area Wage Survey data to generate a composite estimate of "wages" which could be updated for each region on the basis of the periodic wage surveys.

Formally, the real wage in each region for each time period t was defined as

$$(1) \quad RW_{it} = \frac{1}{API_{it}} \left\{ \sum_{j \in J} [(OC_{ji70}) (ENW_{jit})] \right\}$$

for all $j \in J$, $i \in I$, and $t = 1969$ to 1978 .

where:

- RW_{it} denotes the mean real wage for all low-skill workers in region i and year t ;
- API_{it} denotes the price index for region i and year t , adjusted for interregional differences in some year;
- OC_{ji1970} denotes the sectoral composition of the low-skill labor force in region i in 1970; i.e., the proportion of the low-skill labor force in agricultural and non-agricultural jobs; and
- ENW_{jit} denotes the estimated nominal wage for sector j in region i and period t .

The procedure began with the estimation of the estimated nominal wage (ENW_{jit}). An estimate of "income per hour" was derived for each region from the 1% Public Use Sample of the 1970 population census. The raw data consisted of the files on individuals. For each region the mean income and the distribution of income reported for 1969 was calculated for 17 non-agricultural low-skill occupations and for one agricultural occupation, whether men or women:

a) for non-agricultural workers:

- (711) parking attendants;
- (740) animal caretakers;
- (750) carpenter helpers;
- (751) construction laborers;
- (753) freight and material handlers;
- (754) garbage collectors;
- (755) gardeners and groundskeepers;
- (764) vehicle washers and equipment cleaners;
- (770) warehousemen;
- (780) miscellaneous laborers;
- (903) janitors and sextons;
- (911) busboys;
- (913) dishwashers;
- (981) cooks, private households;
- (982) housekeepers;
- (984) laundresses;
- (962) guards and watchmen; and

b) for agricultural workers:

- (822) farm workers, wage workers.

These occupational categories were selected arbitrarily from the extensive full list of occupations included in the census to represent a sample of the kinds of low-skill occupations in which it is generally believed migrants from Mexico tend to encounter employment.

The BLS Area Wage Surveys were available for a total of 35 metropolitan areas across the 16 regions used for analysis here. Seven categories of low-skill occupation were encountered consistently across most of the 35 areas and most of the 10 years. They were: "janitors", "porters", "cleaners", "guards", "watchmen", "material handling laborers", and "packers for shipping". For several years there were no surveys in some metropolitan areas; two distinct procedures were used to fill in the missing data, depending upon the nature of the specific region:

Procedure a) For those regions in which there existed only one metropolitan area for which Area Wage Survey data were available, the data were estimated with simple quadratic trend line. The Waco, Austin, Albuquerque, and Stockton regions were treated this way. See Figures I.1 through I.4 for these relationships.

Procedure b) For those regions which contained more than one metropolitan area covered by the Area Wage Surveys, the missing data were estimated on the basis of the relationship which existed among the levels of wages in the full set of metropolitan areas in years when the data were complete. There were five regions in this group that had one or more years estimated in this way: Corpus Christi, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Phoenix, and Houston.

From the questions on the census questionnaire with respect to annual money income from working, weeks worked, and hours worked per week, the frequency distribution of income per hour was determined for agricultural and non-agricultural workers. It was these estimates pertaining to 1969 which were then related to 1969 data on wages from the Area Wage Survey.

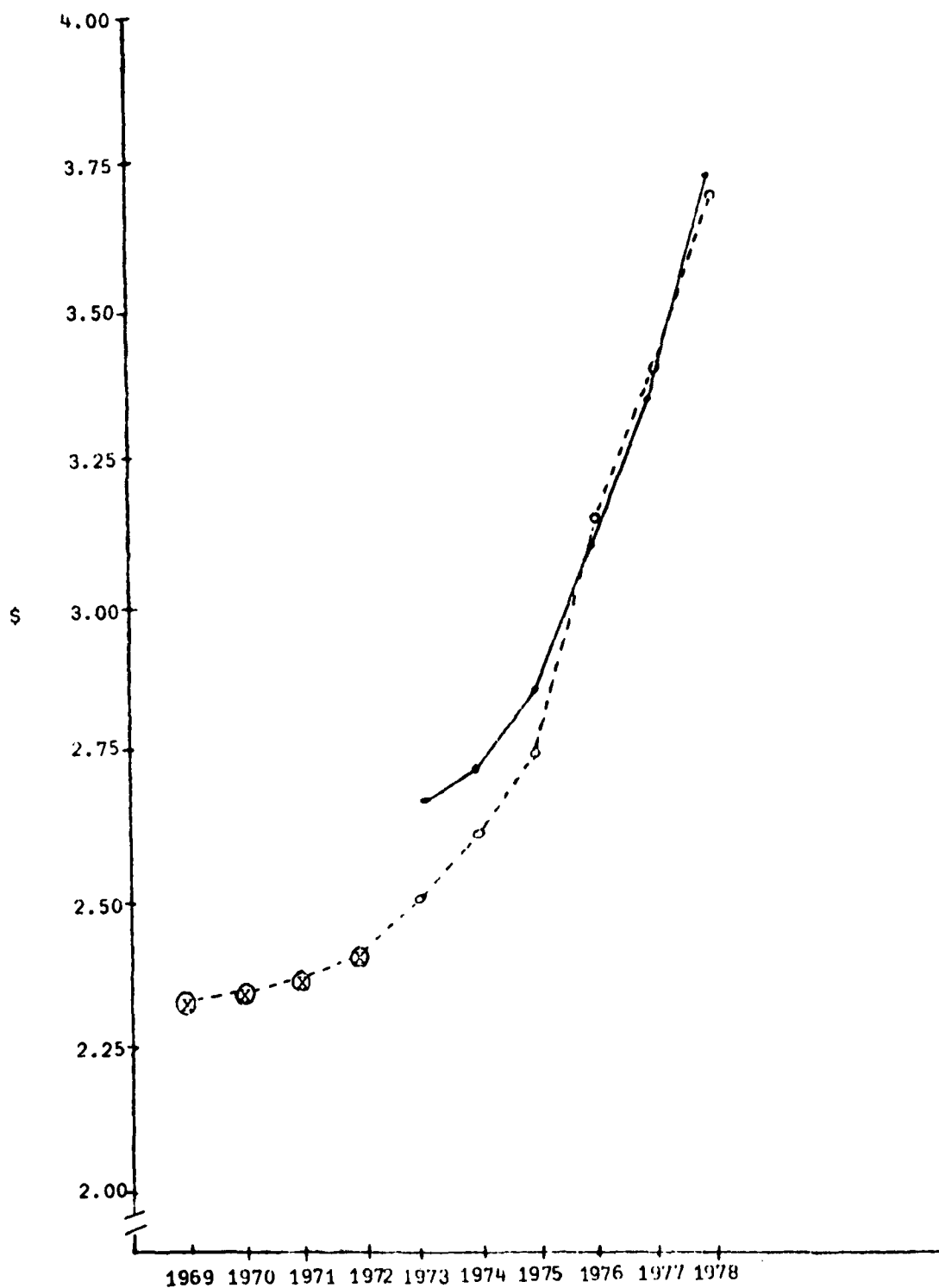


FIG. I.1: Waco Metropolitan Area: Mean Low-skill Wages per Hour

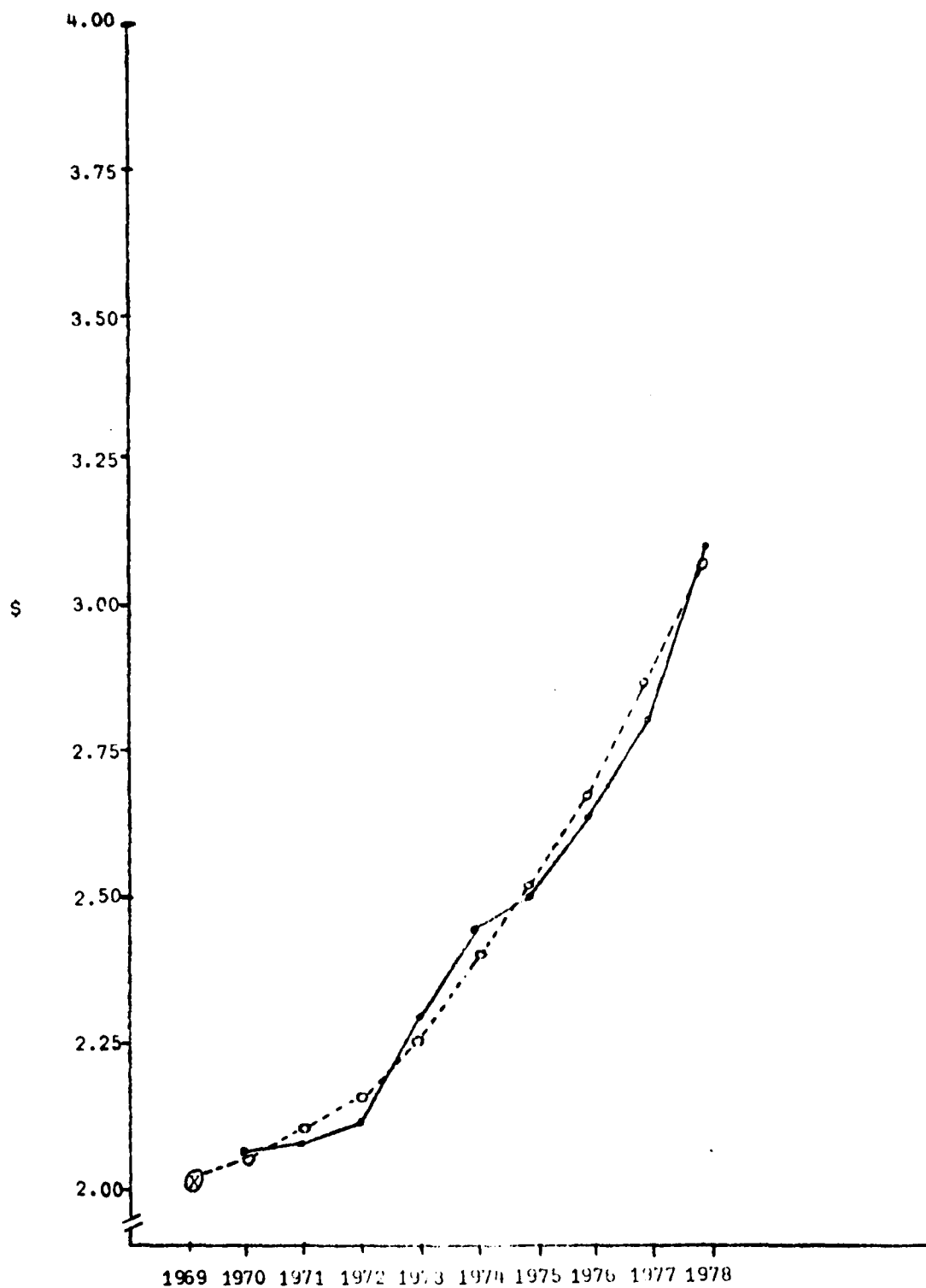


FIG. I.2: Austin Metropolitan Area: Mean Low-skill Wages per Hour

—○— Estimated

- - -○- - - Observed

⊗ Estimated point used as data

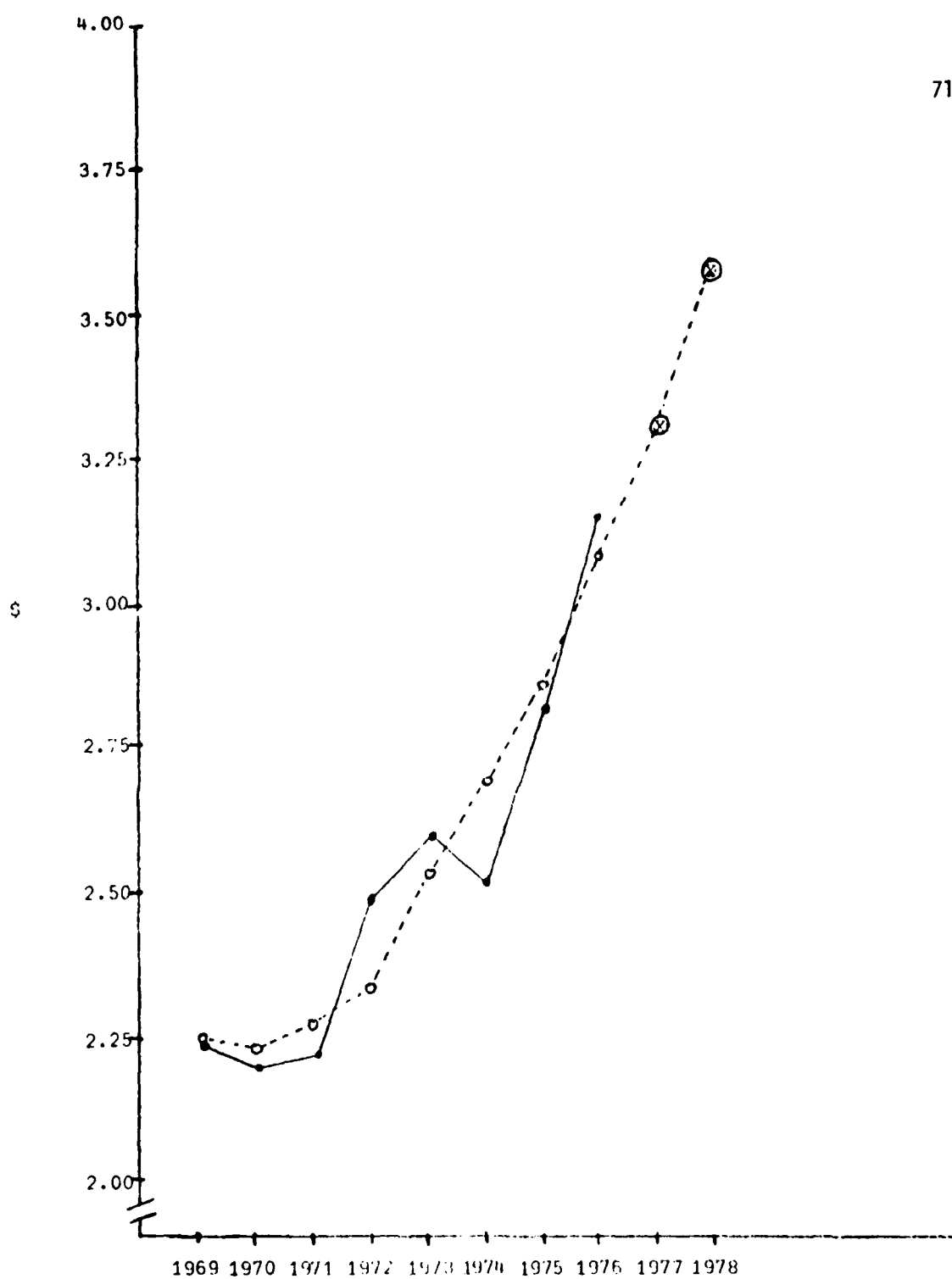


FIG. I.3: Albuquerque Metropolitan Area: Mean Low-skill Wages per Hour

—○— Estimated

-○- Observed

⊗ Estimated points used as data

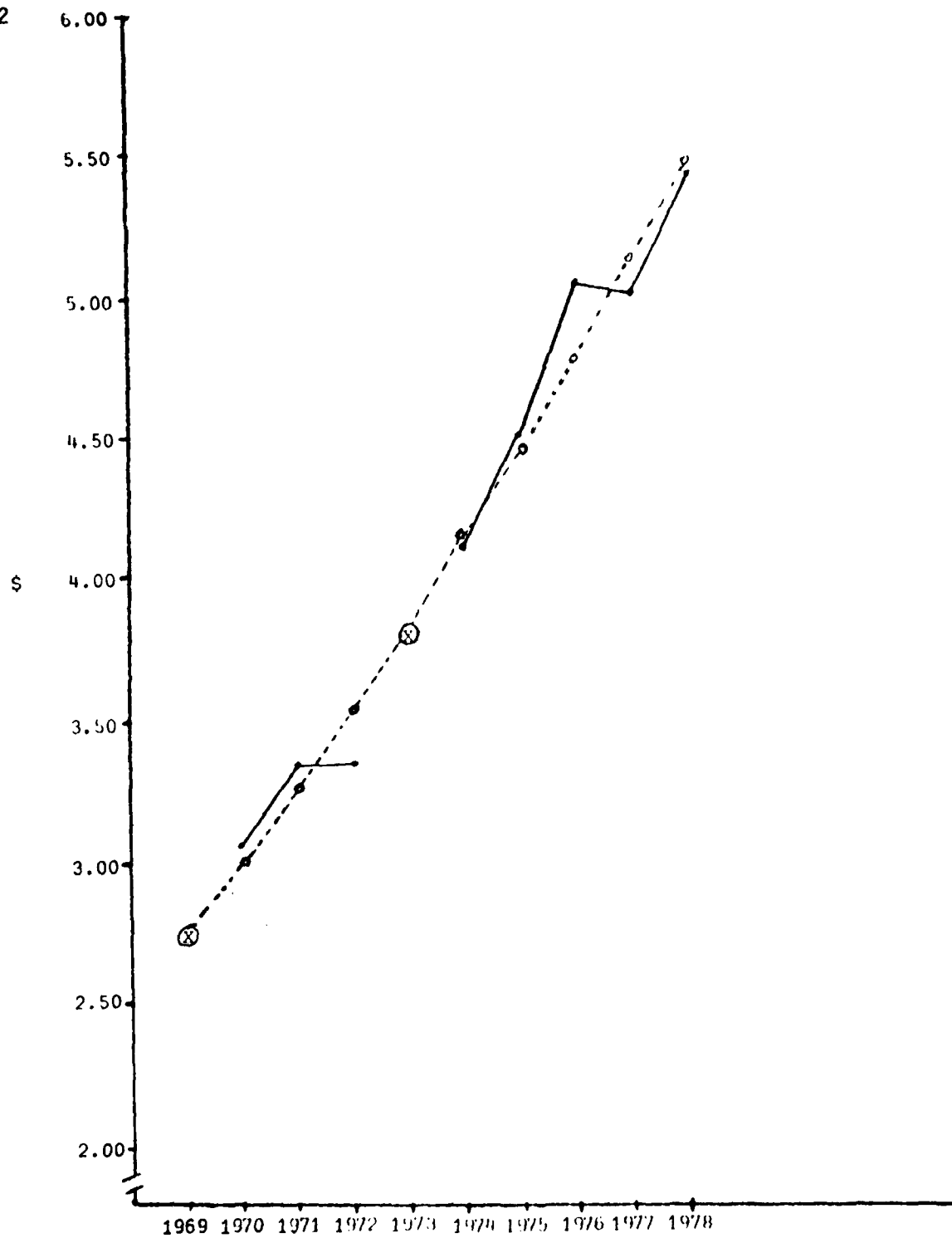


FIG. I.4: Stockton Metropolitan Area: Mean Low-skill Wage per Hour

The relationship in each region between the distribution of "wages" for low-skill workers and reported "income" of those workers was established by means of a simple adjustment factor. Formally,

$$(2) \quad W_{ji} = \sum_k^K (P_{jik69}) (D_{jik69})$$

where:

W_{ji} denotes the factor which relates the distribution of 1969 "hourly income" taken from the census for each sector among low-skill workers for the whole region i to the levels of "wages" reported in BLS Area Wage Survey reports for one or more metropolitan areas in the region;

P_{jik} denotes the proportion of low-skill persons who were in income group k (of a total of K) in the frequency distribution of "hourly income" estimated from 1970 census sources; and

D_{jik69} denotes the midpoint of the income interval k (of sector j and region i) divided by the mean hourly wage reported for low-skill workers in the respective local Area Wage Survey reports for that region.

Use of this relationship to determine comparable levels of "hourly income" requires the implicit assumption that the relationship between "hourly income" as reported by income earners and "hourly wages" as reported to BLS by employers remains effectively constant. Separate regional estimation of the relationship between the two permits regional variation in the institutional links between reported income and reported wages as well as permitting adjustment for regional differences in the distribution of income.

The weighted mean hourly wages (AHW_{it}), either reported in the respective Area Wage Surveys or estimated as discussed above, for each of the 35 covered SMSA's in the 16 regions of the Southwest under study here are shown in Table I.1. Hourly wages rise in all 35 areas from 1969

through 1978, although not always monotonically; but these data do not include adjustments for price level changes.

The estimated nominal wage for each sector (ENW_{jit}) were derived from those data in combination with the W_{ji} factors calculated above. That is, the BLS wage estimates were adjusted to correspond to census income estimates as of 1970:

$$(3) \quad ENW_{jit} = (W_{ji}) (AHW_{it}) \quad \text{for each sector } j, \text{ region } i, \text{ and year } t.$$

Table I.2 presents the results of that step plus the weighted combination of agricultural and non-agricultural wages as separately estimated as in equation (3). The estimates of Table I.2 are generally lower than those of Table I.1, reflecting both the inclusion of the agricultural labor force and the fact that estimated mean hourly income derived from the census is consistently lower than the mean wages reported by employers to BLS. These differences can also be seen in the separate estimates of nominal monthly wages for agricultural and nonagricultural workers given in Tables I.3 and I.4.

To adjust these estimates of nominal wages for differences in regional rates of inflation and for differences in basic price levels, the consumer price indices shown in Table I.5 were taken from official publications for the only five areas of the "Southwest" as defined here for which they are available; and the relative estimates for the 1975 "low-income" budget for a family of four were also obtained. Table I.6 presents these latter data plus the index which equates the 1975 price level in the other four metropolitan areas with that of San Diego. San Diego was selected as the basis because it provides the most reasonable point for price level

TABLE I.1: Mean Hourly Nominal Wages for Low-Skill Workers (Current Dollars)

SMSA's	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Phoenix	2.28	2.28	2.47	2.47	2.55	2.90	2.85	2.89	3.10	3.38
2. Tucson	2.46 ^b	2.46 ^b	2.46 ^b	2.85	2.93	2.85	3.15	3.38	3.35 ^b	3.50
3. Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	2.66	2.77	2.77	2.92	3.12	3.41	3.47	3.80	4.10	4.25
4. Bakersfield	2.12	2.49	2.62	2.85	2.84	3.10	3.29	3.71	4.22	4.39
5. Fresno	2.62	2.70	2.74 ^b	2.94 ^b	2.89	3.45	3.34	3.75	4.04	4.43
6. Los Angeles-Long Beach	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
7. Oxnard-Simi Valley-Ventura	2.64	2.64	2.71	2.88 ^b	2.94	3.31	3.54	3.73	3.45	3.87
8. Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	2.64	2.65	2.78	2.96	3.38	3.44 ^b	3.56	3.80	4.40 ^b	4.56 ^b
9. Sacramento	3.00	3.17	3.40	3.54	3.48	3.78	4.12	4.55	4.94	5.42
10. Salinas-Seaside-Monterey	2.68	2.88 ^b	3.65	3.15 ^b	3.47 ^b	3.74 ^b	4.08	4.04	4.27	4.20
11. San Diego	2.53	2.62	2.56	2.62	3.13	3.14	3.40	3.71	3.99	4.18
12. San Francisco	3.13	3.32	3.61	3.57 ^b	3.91	4.09	4.41	4.75	5.16	5.26
13. San Jose	2.80	2.83	2.93	3.10	3.41	3.67	3.91	4.25	4.50	4.41
14. Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc	2.26 ^b	2.61	2.52	2.71	2.83	2.97	3.19	3.48	3.49	3.51
15. Stockton	2.79 ^a	3.10	3.34	3.39	2.82 ^a	4.14	4.52	5.06	5.05	5.43
16. Vallejo-Farfield-Napa	3.16	3.36	3.54	3.79	3.46	3.50	3.95	4.59	5.15	4.88 ^b
17. Albuquerque	2.24	2.20	2.22	2.50	2.59	2.52	2.83	3.15	3.30 ^a	3.57 ^a
18. El Paso-Alamogordo-Las Cruces	2.14	2.01	2.12	2.19	2.24	2.27	2.77	2.97	3.13	3.10

TABLE I.1: Mean Hourly Nominal Wages for Low-Skill Workers (Current Dollars) continued
SMSA's

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Abilene	2.25 ^b	2.27	2.46	2.54 ^b	2.48	--	--	--	--	--
20. Amarillo	2.02	2.00	2.07	2.29	2.50	--	--	--	--	--
21. Austin	2.02 ^a	2.05	2.08	2.12	2.28	2.44	2.50	2.64	2.80	3.10
22. Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	2.63	2.76	2.98	3.19	3.15	3.36	3.27	3.54	4.08	4.54
23. Corpus Christi	2.03 ^b	2.13 ^b	2.24 ^b	2.30	2.37	2.45	2.65	2.98	2.91	3.18
24. Dallas-Fort Worth	2.28	2.39	2.46	2.49	2.58	2.78	2.91	3.18	3.30	3.61
25. Houston	2.07	2.16	2.24	2.36	2.41	2.37	2.73	3.40	3.00	3.34
26. Laredo	1.79	1.89	1.98	1.99	2.03	2.07	2.44	2.58	2.66	3.03
27. Lubbock	1.93	1.98	2.14	2.32	2.36	--	--	--	--	--
28. McAllen-Pharr-Edinburg-Brownsville	1.85 ^b	1.95 ^b	2.04 ^b	2.05 ^b	2.07	2.33	2.46	2.60	2.73	3.01
29. Midland-Odessa	1.96	1.84	1.98	2.06	2.18	--	--	--	--	--
30. San Antonio	1.81	1.85	1.94	2.09	2.15	2.26	2.42	2.64	2.80	3.09
31. Sherman-Denson	2.11	2.31	2.49	2.64	2.90	3.22	3.65	4.07	4.15	4.49
32. Shreveport-Texarkana-Tyler	2.17 ^b	2.30	2.44 ^b	2.45	2.48	2.60	2.85	2.98	3.10 ^b	3.36
33. Waco-Killeen-Temple	2.22 ^a	2.23 ^a	2.27 ^a	2.34 ^a	2.71	2.72	2.87	3.11	3.37	3.74
34. West Texas Plains	--	--	--	--	--	2.68	2.89	3.11	3.25	3.58
35. Wichita Falls	1.96	2.18	2.30	2.40 ^b	2.53 ^b	--	--	--	--	--

Source: Calculated as described in Appendix I from data published in various issues of the BLS, Area Wage Survey, U.S. Department of Labor.

Notes: a) Estimated according to procedure a) in Appendix I.
b) Estimated according to procedure b) in Appendix I.

TABLE I.2: Estimated Mean Hourly Nominal Wages for 16 Regions of the Southwestern United States
(Current Dollars)

Regions	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
West Texas Plains	2.01	2.02	2.15	2.33	2.42	2.68	2.89	3.11	3.25	3.58
Dallas-fort Worth	2.28	2.39	2.46	2.50	2.59	2.79	2.92	3.19	3.31	3.62
Waco	2.22	2.23	2.27	2.34	2.71	2.72	2.86	3.11	3.37	3.75
Austin	2.02	2.05	2.08	2.12	2.28	2.44	2.50	2.64	2.81	3.11
Shreveport	2.17	2.30	2.44	2.45	2.48	2.60	2.85	2.98	3.10	3.36
Houston	2.13	2.21	2.30	2.43	2.48	2.45	2.75	2.34	3.10	3.43
San Antonio	1.81	.185	1.94	2.09	2.15	2.26	2.42	2.64	2.80	3.09
Corpus Christi	1.94	2.04	2.14	2.17	2.24	2.36	2.55	2.75	2.81	3.10
El Paso-Alamogordo	2.14	2.01	2.12	2.19	2.24	2.27	2.77	2.97	3.13	3.10
Albuquerque	2.24	2.20	2.22	2.50	2.59	2.52	2.82	3.15	3.30	3.57
Phoenix	2.31	2.31	2.42	2.47	2.58	2.89	2.89	2.96	3.13	3.40
San Diego	2.53	2.62	2.56	2.62	3.13	3.14	3.40	3.71	3.99	4.18
Los Angeles	2.66	2.76	2.77	2.92	3.12	3.40	3.47	3.80	4.09	4.25
Stockton	2.79	3.09	3.34	3.39	3.82	4.14	4.52	5.05	5.04	5.43
Sacramento	3.00	3.17	3.40	3.54	3.48	3.78	4.12	4.55	4.94	5.42
San Francisco	3.07	3.24	3.47	3.48	3.80	4.00	4.30	4.64	5.00	5.02

Source: Adjusted as described in the text on the basis of 1970 census reports of income in each region, and aggregated across BLS-covered metropolitan areas.

TABLE I.3: Estimated Nominal Monthly Wages for Low-Skill Non-agricultural Workers in 16 Regions of the Southwestern United States, 1969-1978

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
West Texas Plains	442.00	442.20	472.79	512.37	532.16	589.33	635.51	683.89	714.68	787.29
Dallas-Ft. Worth	487.07	510.57	525.52	534.06	553.29	596.02	623.79	681.47	707.10	773.33
Waco	398.67	400.46	407.65	420.22	486.66	488.46	513.60	558.49	605.18	673.42
Austin	405.60	411.62	417.65	425.68	457.81	489.93	501.98	530.09	564.23	624.46
Shreveport	419.47	444.60	471.66	473.59	479.39	502.59	550.91	576.04	599.24	649.50
Houston	478.40	496.37	516.8	545.78	557.01	550.27	617.65	663.74	696.26	770.38
San Antonio	403.87	412.79	432.87	466.34	479.73	504.28	539.98	589.07	624.77	689.47
Corpus-Christi	337.87	397.84	416.82	422.67	436.30	459.67	496.68	535.64	547.32	603.81
El Paso-Alamogordo	438.53	411.89	434.43	448.78	459.03	465.17	567.63	608.62	641.41	635.26
Albuquerque	438.53	430.70	434.62	489.43	507.05	493.35	552.08	616.69	646.05	698.91
Phoenix	506.13	506.13	530.23	541.19	565.29	633.21	633.21	648.55	685.80	744.96
San Diego	518.27	536.70	524.41	536.70	641.18	643.22	696.48	759.59	817.35	856.27
Los Angeles	573.73	595.30	597.46	629.81	672.95	733.34	748.44	819.62	882.17	916.68
Stockton	717.60	794.76	859.06	871.92	982.52	1064.83	1162.56	1298.88	1296.31	1396.62
Sacramento	599.73	633.72	679.70	707.69	695.69	755.66	823.63	909.60	987.56	1083.52
San Francisco	655.20	691.48	740.57	742.70	811.00	853.78	917.71	990.27	1067.10	1071.37

Source: Estimated as described in Appendix I.

TABLE I.4: Estimated Nominal Monthly Wages for Low-skill Agricultural Workers in 16 Regions of the Southwestern United States, 1969-1978

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
West Texas Plains	377.87	379.75	404.19	438.02	454.94	503.82	543.30	584.66	610.98	673.02
Dallas-Ft. Worth	381.33	399.73	411.44	418.13	433.18	466.63	488.37	533.53	553.60	605.45
Waco	284.27	285.55	290.67	299.63	347.01	348.29	366.22	398.26	431.52	480.18
Austin	310.27	314.87	319.48	325.63	350.20	374.78	383.99	405.50	431.61	477.89
Shreveport	358.80	380.29	403.44	405.10	410.06	429.90	471.24	492.73	512.57	555.56
Houston	341.47	354.29	368.72	389.56	397.58	392.77	440.77	545.06	496.97	549.87
San Antonio	428.13	437.59	458.88	494.36	508.56	534.58	572.42	624.46	662.31	730.90
Corpus-Christi	332.80	349.95	367.11	372.26	384.26	404.85	437.44	471.75	482.05	531.79
El Paso-Alamogordo	225.33	211.64	223.23	230.60	235.86	239.02	291.67	312.73	329.58	326.42
Albuquerque	594.53	583.92	589.22	663.54	657.43	668.85	748.47	836.06	875.87	947.54
Phoenix	348.40	348.40	364.99	372.53	389.12	435.88	435.88	446.43	472.03	512.80
San Diego	660.40	683.89	668.23	683.89	817.02	819.63	887.49	968.41	1041.50	1091.10
Los Angeles	448.93	465.81	467.50	492.81	526.57	573.82	585.64	641.33	690.28	717.28
Stockton	504.40	558.68	603.83	612.87	690.61	748.46	817.16	912.98	911.17	981.69
Sacramento	705.47	745.44	799.53	832.45	818.34	888.89	968.84	1069.96	1161.67	1274.54
San Francisco	471.47	497.57	532.90	534.43	583.57	614.29	660.34	712.58	767.86	770.93

Source: Estimated as described in Appendix I.

TABLE I.5: Consumer Price Indices for Regional Wage Deflation

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Dallas-Ft. Worth	111.3	117.8	121.3	124.9	132.0	145.3	158.2	167.4	183.8	201.6
Houston	111.0	116.8	120.9	125.2	132.3	147.8	164.9	177.4	192.7	219.7
Los Angeles	108.8	114.3	118.5	122.5	129.2	142.5	157.6	168.0	179.6	197.1
San Diego	109.5	115.3	119.8	124.4	132.5	147.2	160.8	170.7	186.6	209.8
San Francisco	110.2	115.8	120.1	124.3	131.5	144.4	159.1	168.0	180.6	200.8

Base: 1967

Source: For the years 1969 to 1976: Handbook of Labor Statistics 1977.

U.S. Department of Labor; BLS Bulletin 1966.

For the years 1977 to 1978:

Monthly Labor Review. Vol.102, Nos.1-5,

U.S. Department of Labor; BLS Bulletin 1970.

TABLE I.6: BLS "Low-Income" Budgets for a Family of Four Persons

	Dallas-Fort Worth	Houston	Los Angeles	San Diego	San Francisco- Oakland
1975 Dollars	\$8730.00	8968.00	10,009.00	9682.00	10,509.00
Index of Budgets Relative to San Diego	90.17	92.62	103.37	100.00	108.59

Source: Handbook of Labor Statistics 1975. U.S. Department of Labor, BLS Bulletin 1966, p.271.

equivalency between a major region in Mexico and a region for which complete data are available in the United States. The year 1975 was used as a base because data were obtained for 1975 in Mexico to establish interregional cost-of-living equivalence there.

Finally, Table I.7 shows the combined price indices which correspond to the variable API_{it} in equation (1) above. They provide interregionally and intertemporally comparable estimates of relative price levels across those five SMSA's and those ten years, all based on San Diego in 1975. The five deflators were used for deflating other regions in the following way:

1. Houston price data were used for itself and for Austin, Shreveport, San Antonio, and Corpus Christi regions;
2. Dallas-Ft. Worth price data were used for itself and for the Waco, West Texas Plains, Albuquerque, and El Paso-Alamogordo regions;
3. San Diego price data were used for itself and for the Phoenix-Tucson region;
4. The Los Angeles deflator was used for itself and for Stockton; and
5. The San Francisco deflator was used for itself and for Sacramento.

The resulting estimates in Table I.8 are the interregionally and intertemporally comparable real monthly wages for low-skill workers across the Southwestern United States.

TABLE I.7: Price Indices Adjusted for Interregional Comparisons, Based on San Diego, 1975

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Dallas-Ft. Worth	63.44	67.14	69.14	71.20	76.37	82.32	90.17	95.59	104.77	114.91
Houston	62.35	65.60	67.91	70.32	74.31	83.02	92.62	99.64	108.23	123.40
San Diego	68.10	71.70	70.49	77.36	82.40	91.54	100.00	106.16	116.04	130.47
Los Angeles	71.36	74.97	77.73	80.35	84.74	93.47	103.37	110.19	117.80	129.28
San Francisco-Oakland	75.19	79.00	81.93	84.80	89.71	98.52	108.54	114.62	123.34	136.99

Source: Calculated from data in Tables I.5 and I.6.

TABLE I.8: Estimated Real Monthly Wages for 16 Regions of the Southwestern United States, 1969-1978
(Based on 1975 San Diego Dollars)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
West Texas Plains	662	628	650	684	662	676	670	680	648	651
Dallas-Ft. Worth	752	745	745	735	710	706	678	699	662	660
Waco	597	566	560	561	605	560	541	555	548	556
Austin	619	597	585	576	586	561	516	506	496	481
Shreveport	659	663	680	659	631	592	582	566	542	515
Houston	750	740	744	759	733	648	652	749	629	610
San Antonio	654	636	644	670	652	614	589	597	583	564
Corpus Christi	577	577	584	572	559	527	511	512	481	466
El Paso-Alamogordo	630	560	573	575	548	512	574	580	558	504
Albuquerque	708	657	644	705	681	611	628	661	632	624
Phoenix	695	660	666	654	642	647	592	572	553	534
San Diego	788	775	770	718	806	728	721	741	729	679
Los Angeles	740	731	708	722	731	723	667	685	689	653
Stockton	874	921	960	943	1007	990	977	1024	956	938
Sacramento	836	841	870	875	814	805	796	833	840	830
San Francisco	843	847	874	847	874	838	818	835	837	756

Source: Estimated as described in Appendix I from data in Tables I.3, I.4 and I.7.

APPENDIX II

Methods Used in the Estimation of

Interregionally Comparable

Real Wages for 89 Minimum

Wage Regions of Mexico

1. Introduction

The "real wage" prevailing across Mexico has been estimated here on the basis of a methodology very similar to that used for 16 regions of the Southwestern United States as discussed in Appendix I. The task for Mexico was simplified greatly by virtue of the fact that there exists in Mexico a system of regionalized minimum wage levels and that region-specific consumer price indices have been calculated and published for each of those regions for nearly 20 years. These indices have been used regularly in the annual "renegotiation" of occupation-specific minimum wages in each area among representatives of business, organized labor, and the government.

The similarity in technique is due partially to the fact that the needs which these estimates were to meet were completely the same as those for which the U.S. estimates were designed. For the regions of Mexico the estimated real wages can be seen to serve two functions, both as an index of expulsion for low wage or declining wage areas and as an index of factors of attraction for high wage areas. Here, too, it is important to note that the desired real wage is expressed in real terms not only with respect to intertemporal comparisons, but also to adjust for the ample variation in cost of living across regions.

There do not appear to have been any previously-published estimates of relative cost of living across regions in Mexico; so one further original dimension to this study has been the creation of the first set of estimates of that variation.

2. What data are available?

The 3% sample of the 1970 Mexican census of population contains data derived from a census question on labor income earned during the month prior to the census as well as the full range of information on educational background, occupation, and work experience. These data present the advantage of full geographic coverage and of information from the workers themselves. They possess the disadvantage of infrequency. Some procedure was needed to update them during the intercensal period.

The National Commission on Minimum Wages in Mexico provides the second source of potentially useful information, historical series on the official minimum wages of each region. This minimum wage is the lowest rate that an employer should pay for a day of labor. This wage is established as discussed above for each of the minimum wage regions, now 89 presumably relatively homogenous areas, with a fairly regular periodicity. It is set for three categories of workers:

- a) For "unskilled rural" workers, i.e., specifically excluding any skilled rural laborers such as operators of agricultural machinery;
- b) For "general" workers, i.e., for all unskilled workers in urban areas; and
- c) For "professionals", i.e., for 82 specific categories of skilled labor in both urban and rural areas.

Once they have been set, failure to pay the minimum wage can result in legal jeopardy. The official minimum wages for unskilled agricultural workers and for "general" workers are presented in Tables II.1 and II.2.

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The advantage of these minimum wages is that they provide full spatial and temporal coverage; their biggest disadvantage is the fact that it is unknown whether or to what extent they have actually been paid and to what extent that fulfillment varies across regions. There was also an open question at the outset of the research with respect to whether full intertemporal and interregional deflation of these wages would lead to complete "leveling", the elimination of interregional variation, since they have apparently been tied closely to local price changes.

As a result of these combined considerations, it was necessary, as in the case of the United States, to establish the relationship between income as reported for each region and the official minimum wage in each region in order to use the annual changes in minimum wage to update the decennial census data on "wages" actually received and reported.

The same Commission has published regional price indices for precisely the same 89 regions with a base year of 1965. Those prices of a basket of goods reflecting low-income family consumption in each region from year to year, the purpose for which they were designed. But they do not permit interregional comparisons because they begin from an arbitrary base of 100 in 1965 despite probable variation in cost of living across regions at that time which is not incorporated in the indices. Table II.3 contains the relative regional consumer price indices for the 89 regions.

There do not exist official estimates of relative interregional costs of living for Mexico comparable to the "budgets" for typical families published by BLS in the United States. But it was possible to obtain copies of the raw price data from which the regional indices were calculated for several months in 1975, and a technique was developed

to convert those data into an estimate of relative costs of living across regions.

3. How were the available data combined?

In the case of Mexico, in brief, the technique which was needed consisted of deriving the distribution of income of low-skill workers in each region from 1970 census data and combining it with the regionalized minimum wage data. There resulted estimates of nominal wages for such workers in each region which were then deflated to real wages by means of the new interregionally comparable price indices. These new estimates, once again, are capable of straightforward updating each time new regional price indices and new minimum wage data become available.

As for the U.S. estimates, the real wage in each region for each time period t was defined as:

$$(1) \quad RW_{it} = \frac{1}{API_{it}} \left\{ \sum_{j \in J} [(OC_{ji70}) (ENW_{jit})] \right\}$$

for all $j \in J$, $i \in I$, and $t = 1969$ to 1978 ;

and where, once again:

RW_{it} denotes the mean real wage for all low-skill workers in region i and year t ;

API_{it} denotes the price index for region i and year t , adjusted for interregional differences in some year;

OC_{ji70} denotes the sectoral composition of the low skill labor force in region i in 1970; i.e., here, the proportion of low-skill labor force in agriculture, industry, and services; and

ENW_{jit} denotes the estimated nominal wage for sector j in region i and period t .

An estimate of the frequency distribution of monthly wages for low-skill workers was generated from the 3% sample of the 1970 census on the basis of approximately 82 low-skill and unskilled occupations spread across agriculture, industry, and services. An adjustment factor, W_{ij} , was also calculated here to link the census-based data with the legal minimum wage data.

$$(2) \quad W_{ij} = \sum_k^K (P_{ijk}) (D_{ijk})$$

where:

P_{ijk} denotes the proportion of persons in nominal wage interval k in region i and sector j ; and

D_{ijk} denotes, once again, the midpoint of the interval k divided by the sector-specific legal minimum wage for the region, i.e., the "general" minimum wage for unskilled industrial and service sector occupations and the "rural" minimum wage for agricultural occupations.

Once the relationship between the level and the distribution of reported income and the minimum wage was established for each region, the estimated nominal wages (ENW_{ijt}) for each was calculated as follows for each year:

$$(3) \quad ENW_{ijt} = (W_{ij}) (MW_{ijt})$$

where MW_{ijt} denotes the sector-specific minimum wage as noted above.

The results of these calculations are presented in the lengthy Tables II.4, II.5, and II.6 for the agricultural, industrial, and service sectors respectively. The substantial increases in nominal wages in all regions from 1969 to 1978 are immediately obvious. It is also apparent that there is little sector-specific rigidity in the regional labor markets for low-skill

workers in Mexico, for there do not generally appear to be significant differences across sectors in the estimated nominal wages in any given year.

The adjustment of the price indices in Table II.3 to establish interregional comparability required weighting the crude price data for 1975 by some set of weights to reflect a composite pattern of consumption. The actual weights used by region are not public information, although the relative importance of major categories on average across regions has been published. Using those "average" weights, a correction factor for relative regional cost of living was calculated as follows:

$$(4) \quad F_i = \sum_h \frac{P_{ij}}{P_{jh}} \cdot PG_j$$

where:

F_i denotes the correction factor, equal to 1.0 for the base region, here Baja California Norte (Tijuana);

P_{ij} denotes the sum of the prices of the standard articles in each major group (i.e., "food", "clothing", "housing", "energy", and "others"), implicitly weighing each item by its relative price within the group; and

PG_j denotes the proportional weight given to that expenditure group in the "average" budget ($0 \leq PG_h \leq 1$).

The interpretation of this factor flows directly from the formula; given constant weights, variation in the factor is attributable solely to differences in prices and the relative importance of the group within which the variation takes place. The intermediate data and the final correction factor are given in Table II.7. It is interesting to observe there that Tijuana was, in fact, the most expensive region in Mexico in 1975, followed by Nogales (.90), southern Baja California (.88), Puebla (.86), and

Mexico City where the cost of living was only nearly 16% lower. The most important component of differences for those four was in the "others" category. But the most dramatic differences appear in housing costs, with rentals in rural areas generally being less than 40% of the cost in the more congested areas.

The final set of price deflators are shown in Table II.8. Each element of that table can be interpreted to mean "the cost of living of the respective region as a percent of the cost of living in Tijuana in 1975." So far as we have been able to determine, there has never been an analysis of relative prices for a comparable basket of consumption goods which spans the border between the U.S. and Mexico, where in terms of low-income Mexican consumption patterns or of comparable American patterns. In order to permit international comparison of real Mexican wages with real U.S. wages, we have chosen to assume that the purchasing power of one peso (or one dollar) was more or less equal in the cities of San Diego and Tijuana in 1975, at least with respect to the typical consumption pattern of an unskilled worker. There does not appear to be another pair of regions in the joint regionalization here where that is more likely; if, as several earlier readers of this report have suggested, the cost of living remained lower in Tijuana at that time than in San Diego, all of the subsequent analysis of migration incentives will overstate the absolute magnitude of the incentive.

The weighted mean of the sector-specific nominal wages, deflated by the price indices in Table II.8, are shown in Table II.9, expressed in dollars converted at the average exchange rate for the respective year.

TABLE II.1: Official Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(Current Pesos per Day).

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Baja California N	34.00	36.00	36.00	42.50	45.05	59.50	67.00	86.75	105.50	117.00
2. Baja California S	21.10	23.50	23.50	31.30	33.15	41.85	51.10	68.65	84.00	96.00
3. Sonora Costa	24.75	29.00	29.00	34.25	36.30	45.30	55.30	72.75	89.00	100.00
4. Sonora Sierra	22.40	25.50	25.50	29.75	31.50	38.20	46.60	62.05	75.90	87.00
5. Sonora Nogales	24.75	30.50	30.50	36.00	38.15	48.40	59.00	78.50	96.00	109.00
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	27.50	31.50	31.50	37.00	39.20	50.65	61.80	80.05	97.30	110.00
7. Chihuahua Sierra	18.50	21.00	21.00	24.50	29.50	32.20	39.30	55.65	68.10	80.00
8. Chihuahua Noreste	23.50	26.50	26.50	30.75	32.60	41.20	50.30	68.25	83.50	96.00
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	20.25	22.75	22.75	26.50	28.10	34.80	42.50	55.95	68.40	80.00
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	24.25	27.00	27.00	31.90	33.80	42.90	50.90	68.60	84.20	96.00
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	18.75	21.70	21.70	25.25	26.75	33.80	41.20	55.20	67.50	80.00
12. Coahuila Norte	19.50	22.75	22.75	26.25	27.80	35.75	43.70	58.10	71.10	83.00
13. Coahuila Monclova	19.50	22.50	22.50	26.55	28.15	35.75	43.60	58.10	71.10	84.00
14. Comarca Lagunera	16.25	20.50	20.50	24.25	25.65	34.05	41.50	55.10	67.40	80.00
15. Coahuila Oeste	16.50	18.75	18.75	22.25	23.55	29.40	35.15	47.65	58.30	70.00
16. Coahuila Saltillo	17.00	20.00	20.00	23.60	25.00	31.40	38.30	51.80	63.40	75.00
17. Tamaulipas Norte	23.95	27.38	27.38	33.20	35.15	45.45	55.40	74.10	90.60	103.00
18. Nuevo Leon Sabinas	20.50	23.50	23.50	27.50	29.15	37.05	45.20	60.25	73.60	85.00

Continues

TABLE II.1: Official Minimum Wages For Agricultural Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	15.60	18.75	18.75	22.00	23.30	28.65	35.00	48.25	59.00	70.00
20. Monterrey A.M.	25.65	29.50	29.50	34.85	37.00	47.10	58.20	76.90	94.10	106.00
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	21.25	24.00	24.00	28.25	29.95	39.40	48.10	63.60	77.80	90.00
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	16.50	19.00	19.00	22.25	23.60	29.00	35.40	47.30	57.90	70.00
23. Tamaulipas Centro	16.80	20.00	20.00	23.75	25.20	31.75	38.70	52.85	64.70	76.00
24. Tamaulipas Mante	21.75	25.25	25.25	29.80	31.55	40.40	49.30	65.05	79.50	91.00
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	21.25	24.00	24.00	28.40	30.10	38.85	47.40	62.35	76.30	90.00
26. Sinaloa Norte	22.50	26.15	26.15	29.90	32.75	41.05	50.10	66.35	81.20	94.00
27. Sinaloa Noreste	22.00	24.80	24.80	29.00	30.70	38.65	47.20	62.60	76.60	88.00
28. Sinaloa Sur	20.75	23.75	23.75	28.00	29.35	37.00	41.50	60.60	74.10	86.00
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Sur	15.00	17.50	17.50	20.50	21.80	26.85	32.80	46.25	56.50	68.00
30. Durango Centro	15.50	18.00	18.00	21.25	22.60	28.75	35.10	46.25	56.50	68.00
31. Durango Este	13.25	15.45	15.45	18.00	19.15	23.40	28.50	41.95	51.30	63.00
32. Zacatecas Rest Edo.	14.25	16.75	16.75	19.50	20.70	25.45	31.00	41.20	50.40	60.00
33. Zacatecas Centro	15.50	18.00	18.00	21.25	22.60	27.85	34.00	46.05	56.00	68.00
34. Aguascalientes	16.50	19.25	19.25	22.75	24.15	31.20	38.10	51.35	62.80	74.00
35. Sn. Luis Potosi-Norte	13.25	15.75	15.75	18.50	19.65	23.95	29.20	41.50	50.70	62.00
36. Sn. Luis Potosi-Sur	15.75	19.00	19.00	22.50	23.90	30.50	40.67	60.00	73.40	85.00

Continues

TABLE II.1: Official Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	21.75	25.50	25.50	30.00	31.85	41.05	50.10	65.90	80.60	93.00
38. Nayarit	17.25	20.00	20.00	24.00	25.50	32.60	39.80	53.76	65.80	77.00
39. Jalisco Bolaños	15.85	18.00	18.00	21.00	22.30	27.60	33.70	44.70	54.70	65.00
40. Guadalupe A.M.	23.50	27.50	27.50	32.50	34.50	44.85	54.70	73.20	89.50	101.00
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	21.25	24.75	24.75	29.50	31.05	39.85	48.60	65.40	80.00	92.00
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	18.25	21.50	21.50	25.00	26.55	33.50	42.60	58.80	71.90	83.00
43. Colima	19.75	23.00	23.00	28.00	29.80	38.30	47.65	64.50	78.90	90.00
44. Guanajuato Norte	13.00	15.60	15.60	18.75	19.95	24.30	29.60	39.28	48.10	59.00
45. Guanajuato Centro	16.00	18.75	18.75	22.15	23.55	29.95	36.50	48.00	58.70	70.00
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	16.00	19.00	19.00	22.50	23.90	29.95	36.30	48.00	58.70	70.00
47. Queretaro Norte	12.00	16.00	16.00	16.25	17.30	21.25	25.90	34.20	41.80	51.00
48. Queretaro Queretaro	15.75	18.75	18.75	22.15	23.55	29.70	36.20	48.90	59.80	72.00
49. Queretaro Sur	13.50	16.00	16.00	19.00	20.20	24.40	29.80	40.05	49.00	60.00
50. Michoacán Cienaga	21.00	24.50	24.50	28.50	30.25	39.35	48.00	63.70	77.90	90.00
51. Michoacán Morelia	18.50	21.25	21.25	25.25	26.80	34.45	42.00	56.30	68.90	80.00
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	20.00	22.80	22.80	26.50	28.15	35.20	42.90	56.55	69.20	80.00
53. Michoacán Meseta	16.00	18.50	18.50	21.75	23.10	29.25	35.70	49.50	60.70	73.00
54. Michoacán Centro	21.50	25.00	25.00	29.75	31.55	40.70	49.15	66.25	81.10	93.00

TABLE II.1: Official Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers in 39 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
55. Michoacán Costa	18.50	21.50	21.50	25.25	26.80	33.95	41.40	56.30	68.90	80.00
56. Hidalgo	15.25	18.00	18.00	21.25	22.60	28.15	34.30	45.60	57.00	68.00
57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	14.75	17.00	17.00	20.25	21.50	26.75	32.60	43.80	53.60	65.00
58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	15.75	18.75	18.75	22.25	23.60	29.65	37.45	51.65	63.10	74.00
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	18.75	21.50	21.50	25.40	26.95	34.40	42.00	54.60	68.90	80.00
60. Edo. de Mex. Noroeste	17.00	20.00	20.00	23.50	24.95	32.20	39.50	52.50	64.00	75.00
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	19.50	23.00	23.00	27.25	28.95	37.50	45.50	60.85	74.50	86.00
62. Distrito Federal	26.25	30.00	30.00	35.40	37.60	48.40	59.00	80.95	99.00	113.00
63. Morelos	21.00	24.00	24.00	28.40	30.15	38.05	46.40	63.60	77.80	90.00
64. Tlaxcala	14.75	17.00	17.00	20.00	21.25	26.15	31.90	43.25	52.90	65.00
65. Puebla Sierra	18.50	21.00	21.00	24.75	26.30	32.20	39.30	54.75	67.00	79.00
66. Puebla Area Metropol.	19.00	22.75	22.75	26.85	28.50	36.75	44.80	60.50	74.00	87.00
67. Puebla Centro-Sur	19.25	22.25	22.25	26.50	28.15	36.25	43.45	59.25	72.50	86.00
68. Veracruz Centro	21.00	24.50	24.50	28.75	30.55	38.00	46.80	62.60	76.60	88.00
69. Veracruz Minatitlan	24.00	28.25	28.25	33.50	35.40	45.65	55.70	73.05	88.80	101.00
70. Guerrero Centro	13.75	16.00	16.00	19.00	20.15	24.55	30.00	39.75	48.60	59.00
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	16.00	20.00	20.00	24.25	25.75	32.30	39.55	49.40	64.60	75.00
72. Guerrero Acapulco	23.00	27.00	27.00	31.90	33.85	43.65	53.30	70.15	85.60	98.00

Continues

TABLE II.1: Official Minimum Wages for Agricultural Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	14.25	16.75	16.75	19.50	20.70	25.10	28.50	40.95	50.10	60.00
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	16.00	18.80	18.80	22.50	23.90	30.80	37.60	49.90	61.10	72.00
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	14.80	16.60	16.60	19.75	21.00	25.85	27.10	33.30	40.70	50.00
76. Oaxaca Centro	16.25	18.50	18.50	22.00	23.35	29.75	31.50	41.85	51.20	62.00
77. Oaxaca Istmo	11.75	13.75	13.75	16.00	17.00	20.60	36.30	49.05	60.00	72.00
78. Chiapas Norte	15.50	17.75	17.75	20.50	21.80	26.50	32.30	43.15	52.80	64.00
79. Chiapas Palenque	11.75	13.75	13.75	16.00	17.00	20.75	25.30	33.65	41.10	50.00
80. Chiapas Centro	12.50	14.50	14.50	17.00	18.05	22.05	26.90	35.75	43.70	53.00
81. Chiapas La Costa	13.75	14.75	14.75	18.50	19.65	23.95	29.20	38.50	47.10	58.00
82. Chiapas Tapachula	16.40	19.25	19.25	22.00	23.40	28.60	34.90	47.00	57.50	70.00
83. Tabasco	17.40	20.25	20.25	24.00	25.50	31.85	38.90	51.90	63.50	75.00
84. Campeche Carmen	15.50	18.00	18.00	21.25	22.60	28.00	34.20	49.95	55.10	66.00
85. Campeche Centro	14.25	17.00	17.00	20.00	21.25	25.85	31.50	44.25	54.10	65.00
86. Campeche Norte	12.90	14.75	14.75	17.25	18.35	22.00	26.80	41.05	55.20	60.00
87. Yucatan Merida	16.80	19.00	19.00	22.50	23.90	21.00	37.80	49.80	60.90	73.00
88. Yucatan Agricola	16.80	18.75	18.75	22.00	23.35	28.35	35.10	46.90	57.40	68.00
89. Quintana Roo	26.00	29.50	29.50	35.00	37.50	45.50	55.50	73.90	90.40	102.00

Source: Memorias de Trabajos 1972 y 1973, Memorias de Trabajo 1974-1975, Salarios Mínimos 1976, Salarios Mínimos 1977, Salarios Mínimos 1978; Comisión Nacional de Salarios Mínimos, Mexico, D.F.

TABLE II.2: Official Minimum Wages for General Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (Current Pesos per Day)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Baja California N.	40.00	46.00	46.00	53.85	56.30	69.60	89.90	110.50	133.90	147.00
2. Baja California S.	24.80	28.15	28.15	38.05	39.75	50.85	62.00	83.25	101.90	115.00
3. Sonora Costa	26.25	30.50	30.50	35.70	37.30	47.25	57.60	76.35	93.40	105.00
4. Sonora Sierra	23.60	26.75	26.75	31.25	32.65	40.20	49.00	65.10	76.60	90.00
5. Sonora Nogales	29.50	33.75	33.75	39.50	41.30	53.10	64.80	86.25	105.50	119.00
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	31.90	36.00	36.00	42.30	44.20	57.90	70.60	91.50	113.00	125.00
7. Chihuahua Sierra	21.00	24.00	24.00	28.00	29.25	36.85	45.00	66.30	81.20	93.00
8. Chihuahua Noreste	25.00	28.00	28.00	32.50	33.95	43.50	53.10	71.80	87.80	100.00
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	23.75	27.00	27.00	31.50	32.90	41.35	50.40	66.30	81.20	93.00
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	26.00	29.50	29.50	34.85	36.40	46.85	55.75	75.35	92.20	104.00
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	22.25	25.75	25.75	30.00	31.35	40.20	49.00	68.80	84.20	95.00
12. Coahuila Norte	26.00	29.80	29.80	35.20	36.80	47.90	58.00	77.80	95.20	107.00
13. Coahuila Monclova	26.50	30.00	30.00	35.10	36.70	47.25	57.60	77.50	94.80	107.00
14. Coahuila Lagunera	22.50	26.75	26.75	31.60	33.05	44.40	54.20	71.90	88.00	100.00
15. Coahuila Oeste	18.00	21.00	21.00	25.00	26.10	33.00	39.65	53.55	65.50	75.00
16. Coahuila Saltillo	23.25	26.75	26.75	31.60	33.30	42.05	51.30	69.35	84.80	95.00
17. Tamaulipas Norte	29.20	33.40	33.40	39.85	42.00	54.50	66.50	89.05	108.90	122.00
18. Nuevo Leon Sabinas	23.80	27.00	27.00	31.75	33.45	42.75	52.20	69.15	84.60	95.00

Continues

TABLE II.2: Official Minimum Wages for General Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	17.60	20.25	20.25	24.00	25.30	31.25	38.10	52.55	64.20	75.00
20. Monterrey Area Metro	27.50	31.50	31.50	37.20	39.20	50.90	62.10	82.10	100.40	113.00
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	22.50	25.75	25.75	30.50	32.15	42.30	51.60	68.25	83.50	95.00
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	18.00	21.00	21.00	24.50	25.80	31.90	38.90	52.10	63.70	75.00
23. Tamaulipas Centro	21.00	24.50	24.50	29.00	30.55	38.75	47.30	64.60	79.00	90.00
24. Tamaulipas Mante	25.10	29.25	29.25	34.25	36.10	46.45	56.70	74.75	91.40	103.00
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	28.50	33.50	33.50	39.00	41.10	53.35	65.10	85.70	104.80	118.00
26. Sinaloa Norte	27.50	30.00	30.00	35.40	37.30	47.00	57.30	75.90	92.80	104.00
27. Sinaloa Noreste	24.50	27.80	27.80	32.25	34.00	43.00	52.50	69.70	85.30	96.00
28. Sinaloa Sur	23.45	27.50	27.50	32.50	34.25	42.95	52.40	70.45	86.20	98.00
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Sur	17.50	20.50	20.50	24.00	25.30	31.40	38.30	53.10	64.90	75.00
30. Durango Centro	18.50	21.50	21.50	25.75	27.15	34.80	42.50	55.95	68.40	80.00
31. Durango Este	14.50	16.70	16.70	19.75	20.80	25.65	31.30	46.60	57.00	68.00
32. Zacatecas Resto Edo.	17.25	20.00	20.00	23.25	24.50	30.35	37.00	49.15	60.10	70.00
33. Zacatecas Centro	18.75	21.75	21.75	25.75	27.15	33.70	41.10	55.45	67.80	80.00
34. Aguascalientes	19.80	22.80	22.80	27.00	28.45	37.00	45.10	60.75	74.30	85.00
35. San Luis Potosí Norte	16.50	19.00	19.00	22.25	23.60	28.75	35.10	48.55	59.40	70.00
36. San Luis Potosí Sur	20.50	24.50	24.50	29.00	30.50	39.30	47.70	64.40	78.80	90.00

Continues

TABLE II.2: Official Minimum Wages for General Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	27.75	31.75	31.75	37.50	39.50	51.35	62.60	82.40	100.80	113.00
38. Nayarit	18.50	21.50	21.50	25.25	26.60	34.30	41.80	56.40	69.00	80.00
39. Jalisco Bolaños	18.00	20.50	20.50	24.00	25.30	31.50	38.40	51.00	62.40	74.00
40. Guadalajara A.M.	25.75	29.50	29.50	34.85	36.75	48.10	58.70	78.50	96.00	108.00
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	22.75	26.50	26.50	31.30	33.00	42.70	52.10	70.15	85.80	98.00
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	20.25	24.00	24.00	28.00	29.50	37.50	46.55	62.50	76.50	88.00
43. Colima	21.50	25.00	25.00	30.00	31.60	41.00	51.05	69.15	84.60	95.00
44. Guanajuato Norte	15.50	18.60	18.60	23.30	23.50	28.90	35.30	46.90	57.40	68.00
45. Guanajuato Centro	22.50	26.35	26.35	31.10	32.78	42.05	51.30	67.45	82.50	93.00
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	17.20	22.30	22.30	26.50	27.90	35.30	41.95	56.75	69.40	80.00
47. Queretaro Norte	14.40	16.80	16.80	19.75	20.80	25.80	31.50	41.45	50.70	60.00
48. Queretaro Queretaro	20.50	24.50	24.50	28.90	30.45	38.70	47.20	63.85	78.10	90.00
49. Queretaro Sur	17.00	20.00	20.00	23.75	25.05	30.60	37.30	50.10	61.30	72.00
50. Michoacán Cienaga	22.00	25.60	25.60	30.50	32.15	42.10	51.40	68.25	83.50	95.00
51. Michoacán Morelia	22.75	26.75	26.75	31.00	32.70	42.30	51.60	91.15	84.60	95.00
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	21.50	24.50	24.50	28.50	30.05	37.90	46.20	60.85	74.50	85.00
53. Michoacán Meseta	20.25	23.00	23.00	26.75	28.20	36.00	43.90	59.40	72.70	85.00
54. Michoacán Centro	22.90	27.25	27.25	32.50	34.25	44.50	54.15	72.30	88.40	100.00

Continues

TABLE II.2: Official Minimum Wages for General Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
55. Michoacán Costa	20.75	24.50	24.50	28.25	29.80	38.00	46.40	63.05	77.10	88.00
56. Hidalgo	18.25	21.50	21.50	25.50	26.88	33.75	41.20	55.95	68.40	80.00
57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	19.75	22.50	22.50	26.50	27.95	35.00	42.70	57.40	70.20	80.00
58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	21.00	24.00	24.00	28.50	30.05	38.00	47.40	64.75	79.20	90.00
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	24.50	28.75	28.75	33.90	35.75	45.90	56.00	75.10	91.90	103.00
60. Edo. de Mex. Noreste	22.50	25.75	25.75	30.25	31.90	41.40	50.50	67.25	82.30	93.00
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	24.50	28.25	28.25	33.50	35.30	45.90	56.00	74.10	90.60	102.00
62. Distrito Federal	28.25	32.00	32.00	38.00	40.05	52.00	63.40	86.95	106.40	120.00
63. Morelos	24.50	28.00	28.00	32.50	34.25	43.50	53.10	72.75	89.00	100.00
64. Tlaxcala	17.50	20.25	20.25	23.50	24.80	30.75	37.50	50.90	62.30	74.00
65. Puebla Sierra	21.50	24.75	24.75	29.00	30.55	37.75	46.10	63.50	77.70	88.00
66. Puebla Area Metropol.	24.50	28.25	28.25	33.50	35.30	45.90	56.00	75.55	92.40	105.00
67. Puebla Centro Sur	22.50	25.75	25.75	30.00	31.62	41.00	49.80	67.00	82.00	93.00
68. Veracruz Centro	24.50	28.25	28.25	33.25	35.05	43.95	54.95	74.65	91.30	103.00
69. Veracruz Minatitlan	30.75	35.25	35.25	41.60	43.85	56.96	69.50	91.20	110.90	124.00
70. Guerrero Centro	15.75	20.00	20.00	24.00	25.30	31.00	37.80	50.00	61.20	72.00
71. Guerrero Chípancingo	20.00	24.50	24.50	30.00	31.60	40.00	47.30	64.75	79.30	90.00
72. Guerrero Acapulco	28.25	32.25	32.25	38.05	40.10	52.10	63.60	83.70	102.40	115.00

Continues

TABLE II.2: Official Minimum Wages for General Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	15.50	18.00	18.00	21.00	22.15	27.00	32.50	43.90	53.90	63.00
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	17.10	20.00	20.00	24.00	25.30	32.80	40.00	53.10	64.90	75.00
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	13.50	15.15	15.15	18.50	19.50	23.80	29.00	38.50	47.10	56.00
76. Oaxaca Centro	16.25	18.75	18.75	23.00	24.25	30.15	36.80	48.90	59.80	70.00
77. Oaxaca Istmo	21.50	24.25	24.25	28.75	30.30	38.90	47.50	64.15	78.40	90.00
78. Chiapas Norte	20.00	22.50	22.50	26.00	27.40	33.50	40.90	54.55	66.70	78.00
79. Chiapas Palenque	13.75	15.75	15.75	18.75	19.80	24.30	29.60	39.40	48.20	57.00
80. Chiapas Centro	15.00	17.25	17.25	20.25	21.35	26.30	32.10	42.60	52.10	62.00
81. Chiapas La Costa	17.30	19.25	19.25	23.75	24.80	30.30	37.00	48.75	59.60	70.00
82. Chiapas Tapachula	23.00	26.50	26.50	30.75	32.40	40.00	48.80	65.80	80.50	91.00
83. Tabasco	22.00	25.50	25.50	30.75	32.40	40.85	49.80	66.45	81.20	93.00
84. Campeche Carmen	19.75	22.75	22.75	27.00	28.45	35.50	43.30	56.95	69.60	79.00
85. Campeche Centro	18.00	21.00	21.00	24.75	26.10	31.90	38.90	53.10	64.90	76.00
86. Campeche Norte	14.40	16.50	16.50	19.25	20.30	24.50	29.90	44.25	54.10	64.00
87. Yucatan Merida	21.80	25.25	25.25	29.80	31.40	41.00	50.00	65.80	80.50	91.00
88. Yucatan Agricola	18.50	20.60	20.60	24.00	25.30	30.90	38.25	51.10	62.50	72.00
89. Quintana Roo	26.00	29.50	29.50	35.00	36.90	45.50	55.50	73.90	90.40	102.00

Source: Memorias de Trabajos 1972 y 1973, Memorias de Trabajos 1974-1975, Salarios Minimos 1976, Salarios Minimos 1977, Salarios Minimos 1978; Comisión Nacional de Salarios Minimos, Mexico D.F.

TABLE II.3: Regional Consumer Price Indices for Low-Income Families in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Baja California N.	120.76	127.77	134.80	141.64	160.23	193.93	218.01	321.60	376.70	419.40
2. Baja California S.	120.90	128.65	135.68	139.69	157.02	186.75	213.20	282.20	324.90	364.00
3. Sonora Costa	115.57	123.76	131.22	134.18	151.78	181.58	204.16	271.30	327.30	366.40
4. Sonora Sierra	117.31	124.91	132.74	138.89	154.99	185.92	209.93	274.50	330.00	372.70
5. Sonora Nogales	112.41	118.81	124.90	129.12	146.58	175.02	198.72	262.40	314.70	349.79
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	117.93	123.88	131.78	137.70	157.10	192.56	218.80	311.10	371.20	421.10
7. Chihuahua Sierra	122.12	127.68	133.70	141.66	159.12	190.35	213.41	279.60	344.00	393.30
8. Chihuahua Noreste	122.72	129.33	135.60	139.43	158.88	192.97	217.76	284.00	348.00	395.20
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	118.96	127.07	135.31	140.53	158.09	192.51	217.37	287.50	347.50	397.80
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	116.38	121.21	127.21	132.77	149.84	183.32	207.51	276.80	335.80	378.80
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	125.46	132.10	139.02	145.50	162.59	197.95	224.36	292.10	351.90	397.90
12. Coahuila Norte	117.18	124.19	131.30	135.48	153.96	186.17	212.05	290.40	356.10	406.70
13. Coahuila Monclova	119.67	124.75	132.33	136.38	155.14	187.06	209.57	274.70	339.80	386.50
14. Coahuila Lagunera	115.40	122.24	129.60	135.21	154.03	186.65	211.24	289.70	350.70	396.00
15. Coahuila Oeste	117.79	127.65	135.71	143.69	161.06	192.86	218.31	283.60	344.40	391.00
16. Coahuila Saltillo	118.50	126.62	133.40	139.07	156.85	190.22	217.94	286.10	344.00	385.70
17. Tamaulipas Norte	119.82	125.28	132.00	136.54	155.09	188.91	215.69	290.70	347.90	392.40
18. Nuevo Leon Sabinas	121.57	126.40	134.06	140.88	161.35	194.26	216.51	280.40	342.50	381.60

Continues

TABLE II.3: Regional Consumer Price Indices for Low-Income Families in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	112.86	119.45	127.48	132.00	147.75	177.11	202.61	266.30	325.00	362.80
20. Monterrey A.M.	119.66	124.95	132.20	138.02	158.37	192.92	216.59	297.40	344.10	385.20
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	119.39	128.28	130.05	137.15	157.92	190.99	215.90	281.50	344.50	383.10
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	119.25	124.83	135.97	143.33	160.70	193.34	222.96	292.70	356.90	399.30
23. Tamaulipas Centro	121.45	126.76	132.10	137.29	155.67	188.10	216.36	285.20	344.20	395.70
24. Tamaulipas Mante	117.94	122.47	129.46	136.22	154.57	187.16	209.96	274.50	324.40	371.70
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	118.94	126.49	131.05	138.75	156.47	189.27	210.94	284.40	329.80	377.20
26. Sinaloa Norte	118.95	122.92	128.49	134.37	150.67	183.45	208.72	272.40	345.10	384.60
27. Sinaloa Noreste	116.53	120.55	127.00	135.74	152.36	183.40	205.18	264.50	329.80	370.70
28. Sinaloa Sur	118.53	121.78	127.43	132.65	149.04	181.64	207.52	268.80	336.00	376.00
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Sur	117.58	125.09	132.85	141.28	157.12	187.82	218.12	283.80	341.00	383.40
30. Durango Centro	120.16	124.38	131.62	139.64	157.99	190.50	216.32	289.30	351.20	394.20
31. Durango Este	120.14	129.66	136.68	143.08	159.31	190.13	215.31	282.40	351.50	397.40
32. Zacatecas Rest Edo.	127.02	136.87	143.00	147.60	166.65	200.09	231.74	299.00	370.40	421.60
33. Zacatecas Centro	120.48	125.17	132.57	137.65	155.21	187.19	213.06	277.00	339.10	386.30
34. Aguascalientes	125.99	128.64	136.46	141.12	161.42	195.39	224.00	293.50	370.50	420.50
35. San Luis Potosí Norte	125.02	131.60	137.55	144.65	161.54	194.74	220.06	284.20	338.60	386.50
36. San Luis Potosí Sur	123.60	120.96	127.86	133.03	151.83	196.39	222.94	307.70	377.00	433.10

Continues

TABLE II.3: Regional Consumer Price Indices for Low-Income Families in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	116.13	132.02	138.96	145.09	162.53	185.15	207.45	274.70	333.90	381.20
38. Nayarit	118.98	125.82	132.22	136.78	155.60	184.78	209.09	276.60	334.20	375.40
39. Jalisco Bolaños	117.47	126.65	133.84	141.36	157.55	188.58	214.00	281.70	349.20	393.80
40. Guadalajara A.M.	115.85	122.83	130.24	135.78	157.21	191.41	216.12	306.50	367.90	415.30
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	123.13	127.40	137.86	142.84	163.13	195.63	221.89	288.60	349.70	395.60
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	123.96	130.56	137.20	144.36	163.60	196.17	220.00	283.70	344.40	389.50
43. Colima	122.05	127.19	134.45	140.08	159.61	193.01	218.22	282.80	338.40	378.40
44. Guanajuato Norte	117.60	124.80	134.48	140.38	156.36	187.59	211.48	278.80	341.40	385.10
45. Guanajuato Centro	127.84	136.08	145.89	153.62	173.50	209.80	233.96	322.50	401.40	446.90
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	124.52	132.29	140.14	145.69	164.29	196.41	221.33	289.50	354.60	382.20
47. Queretaro Norte	120.46	127.04	134.32	142.61	159.43	189.90	213.95	279.50	344.10	384.60
48. Queretaro Queretaro	122.28	131.13	138.11	145.51	165.26	199.74	227.22	331.50	417.30	471.20
49. Queretaro Sur	116.89	126.76	135.31	141.66	159.02	189.89	216.08	283.80	349.90	383.30
50. Michoacán Cienaga	120.88	128.01	134.44	143.71	162.64	196.78	222.59	291.90	351.90	405.50
51. Michoacán Morelia	119.67	129.60	136.08	142.41	162.50	200.89	227.36	289.90	370.30	420.30
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	120.80	128.50	136.38	144.65	166.24	200.27	226.32	299.60	399.60	418.60
53. Michoacán Meseta	116.14	124.23	132.41	140.32	158.62	191.16	216.32	279.40	347.60	397.10
54. Michoacán Centro	120.24	125.60	131.12	137.28	154.65	196.96	219.29	281.60	339.50	388.10

Continues

TABLE II.3: Regional Consumer Price Indices for Low-Income Families in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
55. Michoacán Costa	117.54	122.73	128.19	134.12	150.82	182.02	209.07	275.40	333.60	382.10
56. Hidalgo	119.53	124.34	129.85	135.68	152.22	184.66	212.79	281.90	337.00	382.00
57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	118.02	123.62	130.14	136.11	153.87	189.25	217.64	280.90	352.50	395.70
58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	116.38	121.70	129.63	134.41	151.61	183.98	211.45	278.20	344.80	386.80
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	121.73	126.94	132.40	140.87	158.25	193.59	220.16	288.50	359.50	398.90
60. Edo. de Mex. Noreste	124.85	128.69	135.70	143.03	161.58	192.17	216.32	280.20	350.80	391.70
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	125.56	129.43	134.66	140.47	159.75	193.55	217.06	285.50	357.40	399.40
62. Distrito Federal	117.63	125.17	131.68	136.86	154.82	191.80	222.05	292.40	373.80	420.20
63. Morelos	122.18	128.22	136.72	141.07	159.41	191.18	219.11	291.60	356.20	394.10
64. Tlaxcala	121.95	126.59	132.84	138.73	156.28	185.33	212.33	297.70	344.20	383.20
65. Puebla Sierra	118.68	130.16	137.23	143.30	162.25	194.76	222.02	287.60	353.20	390.80
66. Puebla Area Metropol.	120.39	125.34	133.60	140.13	159.72	195.16	223.92	319.00	384.00	424.40
67. Puebla Centro Sur	119.88	125.03	130.70	137.03	155.28	188.37	216.23	284.00	349.80	391.70
68. Veracruz Centro	122.05	129.99	135.81	142.13	159.31	193.93	218.58	281.50	349.00	390.90
69. Veracruz Minatitlan	129.81	134.50	141.78	146.92	165.78	200.65	224.44	294.40	355.90	404.90
70. Guerrero Centro	126.15	132.56	142.30	146.68	165.13	198.63	244.44	291.10	345.10	390.30
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	123.13	130.68	137.69	143.26	161.62	193.53	218.32	293.80	341.40	386.10
72. Guerrero Acapulco	124.55	132.59	139.18	145.63	165.60	203.41	227.45	289.60	357.60	402.60

Continues

TABLE II.3: Regional Consumer Price Indices for Low-Income Families in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	117.73	124.76	130.51	137.36	155.18	185.28	209.95	271.10	324.40	356.64
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	126.99	131.08	139.14	145.38	167.03	199.74	222.86	286.30	343.70	384.00
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	122.99	129.24	135.80	143.08	161.01	193.33	215.53	274.70	334.50	376.30
76. Oaxaca Centro	129.44	134.81	143.36	184.64	167.81	201.37	227.13	321.10	395.20	438.70
77. Oaxaca Istmo	117.01	124.04	129.69	134.98	157.31	183.57	207.11	268.60	333.40	372.40
78. Chiapas Norte	122.88	130.72	133.96	138.41	155.19	184.08	208.88	273.70	336.80	381.30
79. Chiapas Palenque	120.71	125.92	132.49	137.10	154.65	184.12	208.73	273.20	336.90	383.40
80. Chiapas Centro	115.11	120.37	125.84	132.98	150.19	180.26	200.52	256.70	319.90	364.20
81. Chiapas la Costa	116.71	123.03	131.24	134.98	152.39	181.84	203.72	264.60	326.70	371.80
82. Chiapas Tapachula	121.82	129.35	135.57	139.31	155.59	189.06	215.38	297.50	351.20	398.00
83. Tabasco	119.48	125.30	131.86	136.25	154.99	187.85	212.39	271.50	336.00	384.60
84. Campeche Carmen	118.62	123.38	128.24	134.77	155.01	178.70	201.30	258.80	310.15	253.60
85. Campeche Centro	119.45	124.68	129.87	135.88	151.23	180.90	205.72	264.80	320.10	364.10
86. Campeche Norte	118.41	124.97	134.13	135.79	150.40	179.07	206.46	268.80	325.50	369.60
87. Yucatan Merida	118.95	124.31	131.00	139.86	158.09	193.83	217.86	280.10	341.80	392.10
88. Yucatan Agricola	118.95	123.29	128.25	132.71	148.70	177.93	200.13	261.30	317.10	361.60
89. Quintana Roo	188.37	122.26	128.14	133.27	149.53	180.10	203.67	265.80	332.20	381.40

Source: Memoria de Trabajo 1972 y 1973, Memoria de Trabajos 1974-1975, Salarios Minimos 1976, Salarios Minimos 1977, Salarios Minimos 1978; Comisión Nacional de los Salarios Minimos, Mexico, D.F.

TABLE II.4: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Non-agricultural Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Baja California N	1866	1976	1976	2332	2473	3018	3678	4762	5791	6422
2. Baja California S	1172	1305	1305	1739	1842	2325	2839	3814	4667	5333
3. Sonora Costa	1202	1409	1409	1664	1763	2201	2686	3534	4324	4858
4. Sonora Sierra	669	762	762	889	941	1141	1393	1854	2268	2600
5. Sonora Nogales	1675	2064	2064	2436	2581	3275	3992	5312	6496	7536
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	1353	1550	1550	1821	1929	2493	3041	3939	4788	5413
7. Chihuahua Sierra	432	498	498	581	616	764	932	1320	1615	1893
8. Chihuahua Noreste	719	810	810	940	997	1260	1538	3087	2554	2936
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	367	413	413	481	510	631	771	1015	1240	1451
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	742	827	827	977	1035	1373	1558	2100	2578	2939
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	486	563	563	655	694	877	1069	1433	1752	2076
12. Coahuila Norte	779	909	909	1049	1111	1429	1746	2322	2841	3317
13. Coahuila Monclova	1906	2200	2200	2595	2751	3495	4262	5680	6950	8211
14. Comarca Lagunera	547	690	690	816	863	1146	1397	1855	2269	2693
15. Coahuila Oeste	467	531	531	630	667	832	996	1350	1651	1983
16. Coahuila Saltillo	519	610	610	720	763	958	1168	1580	1934	2318
17. Tamaulipas Norte	855	977	977	1185	1255	1622	1977	2645	3225	3676
18. Nuevo Leon.Sabinas	2101	2408	2408	2819	2987	3797	4632	6174	7542	8710

Continues

TABLE II.4: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Non-agricultural Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	906	1088	1088	1277	1352	1663	2032	2801	3425	4064
20. Monterrey A.M.	1195	1374	1374	1623	1724	2194	2711	3482	4383	4938
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	549	620	620	730	774	1018	1242	1643	2010	2325
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	326	375	375	439	466	573	699	934	1143	1383
23. Tamaulipas Centro	445	530	530	630	668	842	1026	1401	1716	2015
24. Tamaulipas Mante	491	571	571	673	713	913	1114	1470	1796	2056
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	1126	1272	1272	1505	1595	2509	2512	3305	4044	4770
26. Sinaloa Norte	837	973	973	1485	1218	1527	1864	2469	3021	3497
27. Sinaloa Noreste	599	675	675	789	836	1052	1285	1704	2085	2396
28. Sinaloa Sur	612	701	701	826	878	1092	1331	1789	2187	2538
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Su	444	519	419	608	646	796	972	1371	1675	2016
30. Durango Centro	485	563	563	665	707	900	1098	1447	1768	2128
31. Durango Este	872	1017	1017	1184	1260	1540	1875	2760	3375	4145
32. Zacatecas Rest Edo.	468	550	550	640	680	836	1018	1353	1655	1970
33. Zacatecas Centro	644	748	748	883	939	1157	1413	1914	2327	2821
34. Aguascalientes	397	463	463	547	581	751	917	1236	1512	1782
35. Sn. Luis Potosí-Norte	284	337	337	396	421	514	626	890	1087	1330
36. Sn. Luis Potosí-Sur	356	430	430	509	541	690	920	1357	1661	1923

TABLE II.4: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Non-agricultural Workers in 39 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	669	785	785	923	980	1263	1541	2027	2480	2861
38. Nayarit	622	721	721	866	920	1176	1435	1939	2373	2777
39. Jalisco Bolaños	510	579	579	675	717	888	1084	1438	1759	2090
40. Guadalajara A.M.	1229	1454	1454	1718	1824	2371	2892	3870	4333	5340
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	433	505	505	597	633	813	992	1334	1632	1876
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	577	680	680	791	840	1060	1348	1860	2275	2626
43. Colima	677	788	788	960	1021	1312	1633	2211	2704	3084
44. Guanajuato Norte	391	469	469	564	600	731	890	1181	1447	1775
45. Guanajuato Centro	549	644	644	760	809	1088	1253	1648	2015	2403
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	378	448	448	531	564	707	857	1133	1385	1652
47. Queretaro Norte	468	624	624	633	674	828	1009	1333	1629	1999
48. Queretaro Queretaro	430	512	512	605	643	811	988	1335	1632	1965
49. Queretaro Sur	361	428	428	508	540	653	797	1072	1311	1605
50. Michoacán Cienaga	802	936	936	1088	1155	1503	1833	2437	2974	3437
51. Michoacán Morelia	530	609	609	724	768	987	1204	1614	1975	2293
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	563	642	642	746	792	991	1207	1591	1947	2251
53. Michoacán Meseta	416	481	481	566	601	761	929	1288	1579	1899
54. Michoacán Centro	523	608	608	724	768	990	1196	1612	1973	2263

TABLE II.4: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Non-agricultural Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(continued)

Región	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
55. Michoacán Costa	656	762	762	895	950	1204	1468	1996	2443	2837
56. Hidalgo	364	430	430	508	540	672	819	1089	1361	1624
57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	361	416	416	496	526	655	798	1072	1312	1590
58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	322	384	384	455	483	607	767	1037	1292	1615
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	450	516	516	609	646	825	1007	1309	1652	1918
60. Edo. de Mex. Noroeste	574	675	675	794	843	1087	1327	1763	2161	2533
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	686	809	809	959	1019	1319	1601	2141	2621	3026
62. Distrito Federal	1500	1656	1656	1955	2076	2673	3258	4470	5467	6240
63. Morelos	478	546	546	646	686	866	1056	1447	1771	2048
54. Tlaxcala	301	347	347	409	434	534	652	884	1081	1328
55. Puebla Sierra	261	296	296	349	371	454	554	772	945	1114
56. Puebla Area Metropol.	806	965	965	1140	1209	1560	1902	2568	3141	3693
37. Puebla Centro-Sur	288	333	333	397	421	543	650	887	1085	1287
58. Veracruz Centro	421	491	491	577	613	762	938	1255	1536	1765
59. Veracruz Minatitlan	524	616	616	727	772	996	1215	1594	1937	2203
70. Guerrero Centro	256	299	299	355	376	458	560	742	907	1101
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	623	777	777	942	1001	1255	1537	1939	2503	2915
72. Guerrero Acapulco	557	654	654	773	820	1057	1284	1699	2078	2374

Continues

TABLE II.4: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Non-agricultural Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(continue!)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	285	335	335	390	414	502	270	819	1002	1200
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	473	556	556	665	707	911	1112	1475	1806	2129
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	227	254	254	302	321	396	384	510	623	765
76. Oaxaca Centro	262	298	298	354	376	479	507	674	825	999
77. Oaxaca Istmo	336	393	393	458	486	589	1038	1402	1715	2059
78. Chiapas Norte	399	457	457	528	561	682	832	1111	1360	1648
79. Chiapas Palenque	469	549	549	638	678	828	1010	1343	1640	1995
80. Chiapas Centro	289	335	335	393	417	509	621	826	1009	1224
81. Chiapas La Costa	523	561	561	704	748	912	1112	1465	1793	2208
82. Chiapas Tapachula	832	976	976	1116	1184	1451	1770	2384	2917	3551
83. Tabasco	449	522	522	619	658	821	1003	1338	1637	1934
84. Campeche Carmen	475	551	551	651	692	857	1047	1529	1687	2021
85. Campeche Centro	696	831	831	977	1038	1263	1539	2162	2743	3176
86. Campeche Norte	315	360	360	421	448	537	654	1002	1347	1464
87. Yucatan Merida	704	796	796	943	1001	1299	1584	2086	2551	3058
88. Yucatan Agricola	285	318	318	373	396	480	595	795	973	1152
89. Quintana Roo	456	517	517	614	654	798	973	1296	1585	1788

Source: Estimates based on Table II.2 using techniques discussed in Appendix I.

TABLE II.5: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Low-skill Industrial Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978

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Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Baja California N	1548	1781	1781	2085	2179	2695	3287	4261	5185	5692
2. Baja California S	1113	1262	1262	1707	1785	2282	2782	3736	4573	5161
3. Sonora Costa	1005	1158	1158	1367	1429	1810	2205	2994	3577	4021
4. Sonora Sierra	853	967	967	1130	1181	1453	1771	2353	2878	3254
5. Sonora Nogales	1464	1675	1675	1960	2049	2635	3216	4281	5236	5906
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	1302	1469	1469	1726	1804	2363	2882	3734	4542	5102
7. Chihuahua Sierra	735	841	841	981	1025	1291	1577	2323	2845	3253
8. Chihuahua Noreste	916	1025	1025	1190	1244	1593	1944	2629	3215	3662
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	650	738	738	861	900	1131	1373	1817	2220	2543
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	1037	1176	1176	1389	1452	1868	2223	3004	3676	4147
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	595	688	688	802	838	1075	1310	1840	2251	2540
12. Coahuila Norte	1113	1276	1276	1507	1575	2051	2484	3331	4077	4582
13. Coahuila Monclova	1161	1314	1314	1538	1607	2071	2525	3391	4155	4689
14. Comarca Lagunera	760	904	904	1067	1116	1500	1831	2429	2974	3379
15. Coahuila Oeste	1145	3006	3006	3578	3736	4724	5667	6665	7376	8736
16. Coahuila Saltillo	849	977	977	1154	1216	1535	1874	2533	3098	3472
17. Tamaulipas Norte	1119	1368	1368	1633	1721	2334	2726	3650	4464	5001
18. Nuevo Leon. Sabinas	1145	1299	1299	1528	1611	2058	2513	3329	4072	4573

Continues

TABLE II.5: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Low-skill Industrial Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(continued)

Región	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	1148	1320	1320	1565	1649	2048	2485	3427	4188	4893
20. Monterrey A.M.	1034	1184	1184	1398	1474	1914	2335	3087	3775	4249
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	677	775	775	918	968	1273	1554	2055	2514	2860
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	557	651	651	759	800	988	1205	1614	1973	2324
23. Tamaulipas Centro	610	711	711	841	888	1125	1373	1875	2294	2613
24. Tamaulipas Mante	844	983	983	1151	1213	1561	1905	2512	3072	3461
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	1071	1258	1258	1466	1544	2005	2446	3220	3938	4434
26. Sinaloa Norte	999	1090	1090	1286	1355	1707	2081	2757	3371	3779
27. Sinaloa Noreste	862	978	978	1135	1196	1513	1847	2453	3002	3378
28. Sinaloa Sur	871	1021	1021	1207	1270	1594	1945	2615	3200	3638
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Su	792	927	927	1086	1144	1421	1734	2404	2938	3395
30. Durango Centro	665	773	773	926	976	1251	1528	2013	2460	2878
31. Durango Este	339	390	390	461	486	599	731	1088	1331	1588
32. Zacatecas Rest Edo.	628	728	728	847	895	1105	1347	1789	2189	2549
33. Zacatecas Centro	681	790	790	935	986	1224	1393	2014	2464	2906
34. Aguascalientes	605	696	696	824	869	1130	1377	1855	2269	2595
35. Sn. Luis Potosí-Norte	499	575	575	673	714	1062	1469	1797	1918	2118
36. Sn. Luis Potosí-Sur	636	759	759	899	948	1219	1480	1997	2444	2791

Continues

TABLE II.5: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Low-skill Industrial Workers in 39 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(continued)

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Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	1015	1161	1161	1372	1446	1879	2290	3015	3689	4034
38. Nayarit	734	853	853	1001	1056	1360	1658	2237	2736	3174
39. Jalisco Bolaños	459	523	523	612	645	803	979	1300	1591	1887
40. Guadalajara A.M.	861	987	987	1166	1229	1608	1963	2625	3211	3613
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	944	1100	1100	1299	1369	1772	2162	2911	3560	4065
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	762	901	901	1051	1109	1409	1748	2348	2873	3305
43. Colima	1053	1225	1225	1469	1549	2008	2500	3387	4144	4653
44. Guanajuato Norte	493	592	592	709	748	919	1123	1492	1826	2163
45. Guanajuato Centro	758	888	888	1048	1105	1417	1728	2273	2780	3134
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	570	662	662	787	829	1075	1245	1684	2060	2375
47. Queretaro Norte	927	1081	1081	1271	1340	1660	2027	2668	3263	3861
48. Queretaro Queretaro	816	975	975	1051	1213	1541	1879	2542	3109	3583
49. Queretaro Sur	1080	1270	1270	1508	1590	1943	2369	3182	3893	4572
50. Michoacán Cienaga	650	756	756	902	950	1244	1519	2017	2468	2808
51. Michoacán Morelia	637	749	749	868	915	1185	1445	1937	2370	2661
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	618	704	704	819	864	1090	1328	1749	2142	2444
53. Michoacán Meseta	474	538	538	626	660	843	1028	1391	1702	1990
54. Michoacán Centro	873	1039	1039	1239	1305	1696	2064	2756	3369	3811

TABLE II.5: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Low-skill Industrial Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
55. Michoacán Costa	800	934	934	1088	1148	1464	1787	2429	2970	3391
56. Hidalgo	653	769	769	913	962	1208	1474	2002	2447	2863
57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	844	962	962	1133	1193	1497	1825	2453	3001	3420
58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	750	857	857	1017	1073	1357	1692	2311	2827	3213
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	790	927	927	1093	1152	1480	1805	2422	2963	3321
60. Edo. de Mex. Noreste	1068	1223	1223	1436	1514	1966	2398	3193	3907	4416
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	954	1100	1100	1304	1375	1857	2108	2885	3528	3972
62. Distrito Federal	1058	1200	1200	1424	1501	1949	2376	3259	3988	4598
63. Morelos	778	900	900	1033	1089	1382	1687	2311	2828	3178
64. Tlaxcala	705	805	805	934	985	1222	1491	2023	2476	2942
65. Puebla Sierra	500	575	575	674	710	877	1071	1476	1806	2045
66. Puebla Area Metropol.	872	1005	1005	1192	1257	1633	1992	2688	3287	3735
67. Puebla Centro-Sur	501	574	574	668	704	913	1109	1492	1826	2072
68. Veracruz Centro	812	937	937	1103	1163	1457	1821	2474	3026	3415
69. Veracruz Minatitlan	1286	1475	1475	1740	1835	2383	2908	3816	4640	5189
70. Guerrero Centro	387	492	492	590	622	762	929	1229	1504	1771
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	632	774	774	948	999	1264	1495	2049	2506	2844
72. Guerrero Acapulco	1113	1270	1270	1499	1580	2053	2506	3298	4035	4531

Continues

TABLE II.5: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Wages for Low-skill Industrial Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978
(continued)

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Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	542	629	629	735	775	945	1137	1536	1886	2204
74. Oaxaca Tlaxtepec	863	1010	1010	1211	1277	1656	2019	2680	3276	3785
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	260	298	298	349	368	450	549	728	890	1059
76. Oaxaca Centro	416	480	480	589	621	772	942	1252	1531	1762
77. Oaxaca Istmo	493	556	556	660	697	892	1089	1471	1799	2065
78. Chiapas Norte	572	644	644	744	785	959	1170	1561	1908	2232
79. Chiapas Palenque	379	434	434	517	545	670	816	1086	1329	1571
80. Chiapas Centro	448	515	515	604	637	785	958	1271	1555	1851
81. Chiapas La Costa	474	532	532	657	685	838	1023	1348	1648	1936
82. Chiapas Tapachula	660	760	760	882	931	1149	1401	1889	2311	2613
83. Tabasco	806	934	934	1127	1188	1498	1824	2435	2975	3407
84. Campeche Carmen	780	898	898	1066	1124	1402	1710	2249	2748	3119
85. Campeche Centro	650	758	758	894	942	1153	1405	1918	2344	2746
86. Campeche Norte	248	284	284	331	350	422	515	762	931	1102
87. Yucatan Merida	553	640	640	755	796	1039	1267	1668	2041	2307
88. Yucatan Agricola	412	459	459	535	564	689	852	1139	1394	1605
89. Quintana Roo	808	917	917	1088	1147	1415	1726	2298	2810	3172

Source: Estimated from Table II.2.

TABLE II.6: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Earnings for Low-skill Service Sector Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Baja California N	1769	2034	2034	2381	2489	3078	3754	4867	5922	6501
2. Baja California S	1295	1468	1468	1986	2076	2655	3237	4346	5320	6004
3. Sonora Costa	1089	1254	1254	1481	1548	1960	2389	3167	3874	4356
4. Sonora Sierra	801	908	908	1060	1108	1364	1663	2209	2702	3054
5. Sonora Nogales	1008	1153	1153	1350	1411	1815	2215	2948	3606	4069
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	1067	1204	1204	1416	1480	1938	2363	3063	3725	4184
7. Chihuahua Sierra	801	916	916	1069	1117	1407	1717	2531	3100	3550
8. Chihuahua Noreste	602	674	674	783	818	1047	1278	1729	2114	2408
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	760	864	864	1008	1054	1324	1613	2122	2599	2977
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	772	877	877	1036	1082	1392	1657	2239	2740	3090
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	566	655	655	764	798	1024	1248	1752	2144	2419
12. Coahuila Norte	898	1028	1028	1215	1270	1652	2002	2686	3287	3695
13. Coahuila Monclova	996	1127	1127	1319	1378	1775	2164	2912	3562	4021
14. Comarca Lagunera	695	827	827	976	1021	1372	1675	2222	2720	3091
15. Coahuila Oeste	801	2105	2105	2506	2616	3307	3974	5368	6566	7518
16. Coahuila Saltillo	715	823	823	972	1025	1293	1578	2133	2608	2922
17. Tamaulipas Norte	1071	1227	1227	1466	1544	2004	2446	3275	4005	4487
18. Nuevo Leon. Sabinas	1452	1647	1647	1937	2042	2068	3284	4218	5161	5795

Continues

TABLE II.6: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Earnings for Low-Skill Service Sector Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	725	834	834	989	1042	1288	1570	2166	2646	3091
20. Monterrey A.M.	949	1087	1087	1283	1353	1756	2149	2833	3465	3899
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	758	868	868	1028	1083	1425	1739	2300	2814	3202
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	398	464	464	541	570	705	860	1152	1408	1658
23. Tamaulipas Centro	696	812	812	962	1014	1285	1569	2143	2620	2985
24. Tamaulipas Mante	653	761	761	891	939	1208	1476	1945	2378	2680
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	906	1064	1064	1239	1306	1696	2069	2723	3330	3750
26. Sinaloa Norte	1063	1159	1159	1368	1442	1816	2214	2393	3587	4020
27. Sinaloa Noreste	843	957	957	1110	1171	1481	1808	2400	2937	3306
28. Sinaloa Sur	787	923	923	1091	1149	1442	1759	2395	2894	3290
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Su	1109	1194	1194	1398	1473	1829	2231	3093	3780	4369
30. Durango Centro	817	950	950	1137	1199	1537	1877	2471	3021	3533
31. Durango Este	462	532	532	629	663	817	997	1484	1816	2166
32. Zacatecas Rest Edo.	821	953	953	1107	1168	1445	1762	2342	2863	3335
33. Zacatecas Centro	565	655	655	756	818	1015	1238	1670	2042	2410
34. Aguascalientes	657	756	756	896	944	1227	1496	2015	2465	2820
35. Sn. Luis Potosi-Norte	465	535	535	627	665	810	989	1368	1674	1972
36. Sn. Luis Potosi-Sur	609	728	728	862	909	1168	1419	1914	2343	2676

Continues

TABLE II.6: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Earnings for Low-skill Service Sector Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	802	917	917	1083	1142	1483	1808	2380	2911	3264
38. Nayarit	899	1045	1045	1227	1294	1667	2032	2741	3353	3888
39. Jalisco Bolaños	823	937	937	1097	1156	1439	1755	2331	2852	3382
40. Guadalajara A.M.	880	1008	1008	1191	1255	1645	2007	2683	3281	3692
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	506	589	589	696	733	949	1158	1559	1907	2178
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	698	827	827	965	1018	1293	1605	2155	2637	3034
43. Colima	931	1082	1082	1299	1369	1775	2210	2994	3663	4113
44. Guanajuato Norte	469	563	563	674	711	874	1067	1418	1737	2057
45. Guanajuato Centro	794	929	929	1097	1156	1483	1810	2379	2910	3280
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	837	972	972	1155	1217	1538	1828	2473	3024	3486
47. Queretaro Norte	520	607	607	713	752	932	1138	1497	1831	2167
48. Queretaro Queretaro	787	940	940	1109	1169	1485	1812	2451	2298	3455
49. Queretaro Sur	499	587	587	697	735	898	1095	1470	1799	2113
50. Michoacán Cienaga	798	928	928	1106	1166	1527	1865	2476	3030	3447
51. Michoacán Morelia	754	887	887	1028	1083	1402	1711	2293	2805	3150
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	712	811	811	944	995	1254	1529	2014	2466	2814
53. Michoacán Meseta	608	691	619	803	847	1081	1318	1784	2183	2552
54. Michoacán Centro	703	836	836	998	1052	1366	1662	2220	2714	3070

TABLE II.6: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Earnings for Low-skill Service Sector Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
55. Michoacán Costa	1208	1412	1412	1644	1734	2212	2701	3670	4488	5122
56. Hidalgo	647	762	762	904	953	1196	1461	1983	2425	2836
57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	515	586	586	690	727	912	1112	1495	1829	2084
58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	626	716	716	850	896	1133	1414	1931	2362	2685
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	773	907	907	1070	1128	1448	1768	2370	2900	3251
60. Edo. de Mex. Noroeste	813	930	930	1093	1152	1496	1825	2430	2974	3361
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	1056	1218	1218	1444	1522	1978	2414	3194	3905	4396
62. Distrito Federal	984	1114	1114	1323	1395	1811	2208	3208	3705	4178
63. Morelos	708	809	809	939	989	1256	1534	2102	2571	2889
64. Tlaxcala	654	747	747	867	914	1134	1383	1878	2298	2730
65. Puebla Sierra	659	759	759	889	937	1157	1413	1947	2383	2699
66. Puebla Area Metropol.	831	958	958	1136	1198	1557	1899	2562	3133	3561
67. Puebla Centro-Sur	557	638	638	743	783	1015	1233	1659	2031	2303
68. Veracruz Centro	702	809	809	952	1004	1259	1574	2138	2615	2950
69. Veracruz Minatitlan	962	1102	1102	1301	1371	1787	2174	2852	3468	2878
70. Guerrero Centro	644	818	818	982	1034	1268	1546	2045	2503	2945
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	772	945	945	1158	1220	1544	1825	2503	3060	3473
72. Guerrero Acapulco	1185	1353	1353	1596	1682	2185	2667	3510	4297	4823

Continues

TABLE II. 6: Estimated Nominal Monthly Money Earnings for Low-skill Service Sector Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico, 1969-1978 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	386	448	448	523	551	672	809	1093	1342	1569
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	932	1090	1090	1308	1378	1787	2180	2894	3537	4087
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	448	513	513	603	636	775	945	1255	1535	1825
76. Oaxaca Centro	546	630	630	773	815	1013	1236	1642	2009	2351
77. Oaxaca Istmo	670	756	756	896	945	1212	1480	1999	2443	2805
78. Chiapas Norte	561	631	631	729	768	939	1146	1529	1870	2186
79. Chiapas Palenque	487	558	558	664	701	861	1048	1395	1707	2019
80. Chiapas Centro	538	619	619	726	766	943	1151	1528	1868	2223
81. Chiapas La Costa	457	514	514	635	662	809	989	1303	1592	1871
82. Chiapas Tapachula	622	717	717	832	877	1082	1320	1779	2177	2461
83. Tabasco	751	870	870	1049	1107	1394	1700	2268	2772	3174
84. Campeche Carmen	950	1095	1095	1299	1369	1708	2083	2740	3349	3801
85. Campeche Centro	1137	1326	1326	1563	1648	2015	2457	3354	4100	4801
86. Campeche Norte	569	652	652	761	802	968	1182	1750	2140	2531
87. Yucatan Merida	943	1093	1093	1289	1359	1774	2164	2847	3483	3937
88. Yucatan Agricola	541	603	603	702	740	904	1119	1495	1829	2107
89. Quintana Roo	1575	1786	1786	2119	2234	2755	3361	4475	5474	6177

Source: Calculated from Table II.2.

TABLE II.7: Relative Regional Costs of Common Low-Income Market Basket as of June 1975 for 89 Regions in Mexico by Type of Expenditure and Interregionally Comparable Weighted Index of Purchasing Power Relative to Tijuana, Baja California

Region	Actual Total Costs of Common Items June '75					Ratio to Region 1					(11) Weighted Index
	(1) Food	(2) Clothing	(3) Housing	(4) Energy	(5) Others	(6) Food	(7) Clothing	(8) Housing	(9) Energy	(10) Others	
1. Baja California N	284.11	958.38	391.00	10.09	40.34	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.0000
2. Baja California S	256.43	829.29	324.87	9.30	31.42	.903	.865	.831	.922	.779	.8764
3. Sonora Costa	246.36	758.92	344.50	7.35	21.71	.876	.864	.881	.728	.538	.8169
4. Sonora Sierra	229.63	793.93	117.99	7.15	20.49	.808	.828	.302	.709	.508	.7864
5. Sonora Nogales	274.87	878.30	330.48	8.53	25.97	.967	.916	.845	.945	.644	.9037
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	251.40	688.85	230.00	7.21	21.35	.885	.719	.588	.715	.529	.7776
7. Chihuahua Sierra	231.14	653.00	87.00	6.61	20.30	.814	.681	.223	.655	.503	.6770
8. Chihuahua Noreste	231.85	684.77	184.00	7.04	20.75	.816	.715	.471	.698	.514	.7191
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	222.23	682.97	90.00	6.28	17.29	.782	.712	.230	.622	.429	.6540
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	226.55	688.90	189.75	7.14	20.71	.797	.719	.485	.708	.513	.7113
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	208.04	657.05	69.00	7.11	20.77	.732	.686	.176	.705	.515	.6283
12. Coahuila Norte	228.07	663.10	194.67	6.73	19.45	.803	.692	.498	.667	.482	.7070
13. Coahuila Monclova	228.27	628.98	391.00	7.15	19.40	.803	.656	1.000	.709	.481	.7718
14. Comarca Lagunera	225.73	578.14	271.20	6.90	17.70	.795	.603	.694	.684	.439	.7137
15. Coahuila Oeste	233.65	664.44	138.83	6.62	18.28	.822	.693	.355	.656	.453	.6953
16. Coahuila Saltillo	255.31	655.50	331.70	7.52	18.45	.899	.684	.848	.745	.498	.7323
17. Tamaulipas Norte	233.49	663.91	210.60	7.90	20.09	.822	.693	.538	.783	.498	.7323
18. Nuevo Leon Sabinas	201.70	698.90	180.00	6.67	18.07	.710	.729	.460	.661	.448	.6490

Continues

TABLE II.7: Relative Regional Costs of Common Low-Income Market Basket as of June 1975 for 89 Regions in Mexico by Type of Expenditure and Interregionally Comparable Weighted Index of Purchasing Power Relative to Tijuana, Baja California (continued)

Region	Actual Total costs of Common Items June '75					Ratio to Region 1					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	208.96	654.42	197.16	6.45	17.59	.735	.683	.504	.639	.436	.6611
20. Monterrey A.M.	243.73	721.09	225.00	6.88	18.68	.856	.752	.575	.682	.463	.7556
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	234.35	647.57	210.00	6.56	18.60	.825	.676	.537	.650	.461	.7198
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	260.77	638.50	86.00	6.27	16.53	.918	.666	.220	.621	.410	.7234
23. Tamaulipas Centro	216.52	545.80	150.00	6.93	19.30	.762	.622	.384	.687	.478	.6605
24. Tamaulipas Mante	249.81	656.00	180.00	6.45	20.52	.879	.684	.460	.639	.509	.7465
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	264.65	262.43	336.00	6.66	21.40	.932	.274	.859	.660	.530	.8369
26. Sinaloa Norte	228.75	700.20	258.75	8.51	22.50	.805	.731	.662	.843	.558	.7535
27. Sinaloa Noroeste	260.59	659.98	284.90	7.65	20.30	.917	.689	.729	.758	.503	.8111
28. Sinaloa Sur	242.23	699.47	162.40	7.65	20.50	.853	.730	.415	.758	.558	.7368
29. Durango Nor-Oes-Sur	221.95	685.00	117.71	6.61	20.36	.781	.715	.300	.655	.505	.6730
30. Durango Centro	226.10	663.15	225.00	7.09	18.10	.796	.698	.575	.703	.499	.7124
31. Durango Este	196.25	686.08	65.00	3.66	17.35	.690	.716	.166	.363	.430	.5773
32. Zacatecas Resto Edo.	223.45	634.02	103.00	6.21	18.33	.786	.662	.263	.615	.454	.6568
33. Zacatecas Centro	243.93	598.63	190.40	6.34	19.23	.859	.625	.487	.628	.477	.7266
34. Aguascalientes	238.04	694.25	189.75	6.54	18.17	.838	.724	.485	.648	.450	.7252
35. San Luis Potosí-Nor.	239.91	626.40	124.55	6.41	18.38	.844	.654	.319	.635	.456	.6979
36. San Luis Potosí-Sur	235.51	606.48	184.66	6.77	20.28	.829	.633	.472	.671	.533	.7139

Continues

TABLE II.7: Relative Regional Costs of Common Low-Income Market Basket as of June 1975 for 89 Regions in Mexico by Type of Expenditure and Interregionally Comparable Weighted Index of Purchasing Power Relative to Tijuana, Baja California (continued)

Region	Actual Total Costs of Common Items June '75					Ratio to Region 1					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
55. Michoacán Costa	237.58	696.05	115.00	6.37	22.15	.836	.726	.294	.631	.549	.7085
56. Hidalgo	230.28	614.85	121.00	6.24	20.75	.811	.642	.309	.618	.514	.6808
57. Edo. de Mex. Nor.	237.84	576.60	149.50	5.97	19.72	.837	.602	.382	.592	.494	.6966
58. Edo. de Mex. Cen-Sur	237.46	631.03	143.17	6.29	19.10	.836	.658	.366	.623	.473	.7010
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	233.67	718.85	345.00	6.06	21.20	.822	.750	.882	.601	.526	.7769
60. Edo. de Mex. Noreste	235.24	678.10	113.00	7.11	20.36	.828	.708	.289	.705	.505	.7006
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	233.85	653.92	104.00	6.80	19.31	.823	.682	.266	.674	.479	.6870
62. Distrito Federal	240.38	738.19	440.83	7.18	24.28	.846	.770	1.127	.712	.602	.8402
63. Morelos	237.59	689.16	202.00	7.34	21.95	.836	.719	.517	.727	.544	.7424
64. Tlaxcala	218.25	652.75	185.00	6.62	18.60	.768	.681	.473	.656	.416	.6795
65. Puebla Sierra	223.67	647.90	120.00	6.75	21.86	.787	.676	.307	.669	.542	.6772
66. Puebla Area Metro.	249.05	697.76	463.00	8.06	23.77	.877	.728	1.184	.799	.589	.8641
67. Puebla Cen-Sur	244.69	667.56	118.57	6.58	20.09	.861	.697	.303	.652	.496	.7165
68. Veracruz Centro	237.49	638.83	193.80	6.76	20.83	.836	.667	.496	.670	.516	.7265
69. Veracruz Minatitlan	269.55	732.90	383.06	7.31	23.50	.949	.765	.980	.724	.583	.7497
70. Guerrero Centro	261.94	632.45	120.45	6.52	20.08	.922	.660	.308	.646	.499	.6862
71. Guerr. Chilpancingo	262.34	664.40	214.70	6.44	22.10	.923	.693	.549	.638	.548	.7889
72. Guerrero Acapulco	256.65	675.81	308.00	6.54	18.39	.903	.705	.788	.648	.456	.8013

Continues

TABLE II.7: Relative Regional Costs of Common Low-Income Market Basket as of June 1975 for 89 Regions in Mexico by Type of Expenditure and Interregionally Comparable Weighted Index of Purchasing Power Relative to Tijuana, Baja California (continued)

Region	Actual Total Costs of Common Items June '75					Ratio to Region 1					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	242.90	673.65	248.60	6.86	21.37	.855	.703	.636	.680	.530	.7626
38. Nayarit	239.08	618.62	172.80	6.46	19.67	.642	.645	.442	.640	.488	.7152
39. Jalisco Bolaños	218.88	568.25	92.00	6.11	18.44	.770	.593	.235	.606	.457	.6530
40. Guadalajara A.M.	234.20	644.93	483.00	6.37	19.50	.824	.673	1.235	.631	.483	.8126
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	226.84	633.56	145.80	7.42	19.86	.798	.661	.371	.735	.492	.6894
42. Jalisco Cen-Costa	241.59	612.30	123.00	6.55	19.18	.850	.648	.315	.649	.475	.7032
43. Colima	246.22	676.98	164.88	6.78	19.67	.876	.706	.422	.672	.488	.7366
44. Guanajuato Nor.	231.92	621.50	80.50	6.15	20.53	.816	.648	.206	.610	.509	.6702
45. Guanajuato Cen.	237.44	605.87	287.50	6.92	18.95	.836	.632	.735	.686	.470	.7500
46. Guanaj. Michoacán	216.27	636.55	108.73	6.15	18.24	.761	.664	.278	.610	.452	.6439
47. Queretaro Nor.	214.04	613.04	250.00	5.91	19.15	.753	.640	.639	.586	.475	.6865
48. Queretaro Queretaro	228.26	627.94	400.00	6.34	20.45	.803	.655	1.023	.628	.507	.7725
49. Queretaro Sur	226.60	636.19	100.92	6.20	19.19	.798	.664	.258	.614	.476	.6650
50. Michoacán Cienaga	243.90	249.14	143.90	6.66	19.43	.856	.260	.368	.660	.482	.6895
51. Michoacán Morelia	224.68	617.81	113.16	6.19	18.32	.791	.645	.289	.613	.454	.6605
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	223.50	541.65	156.60	5.68	18.40	.787	.565	.401	.563	.456	.6601
53. Michoacán Meseta	233.10	599.07	117.60	6.23	17.86	.820	.625	.301	.617	.443	.6758
54. Michoacán Cen.	241.67	634.55	152.67	6.28	19.20	.851	.662	.390	.622	.476	.7135

Continues

TABLE II.7: Relative Regional Costs of Common Low-Income Market Basket as of June 1975 for 89 Regions in Mexico by Type of Expenditure and Interregionally Comparable Weighted Index of Purchasing Power Relative to Tijuana, Baja California (continued)

Region	Actual Total Costs of Common Items June '75					Ratio to Region 1					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	240.47	658.47	261.75	6.86	19.06	.846	.687	.703	.680	.472	.7541
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	256.89	682.99	127.00	6.73	19.25	.904	.713	.325	.667	.477	.7449
75. Oaxaca Guerr. Mix.	233.00	639.34	111.00	6.38	20.99	.820	.667	.284	.632	.519	.6876
76. Oaxaca Centro	237.02	639.97	143.00	6.54	17.81	.834	.668	.366	.648	.441	.6994
77. Oaxaca Istmo	236.95	605.19	240.00	6.94	19.10	.834	.631	.641	.688	.473	.7333
78. Chiapas Norte	231.00	620.08	244.20	6.68	19.20	.813	.649	.625	.662	.476	.7233
79. Chiapas Palenque	226.30	650.20	298.00	7.56	16.97	.793	.678	.763	.749	.421	.7353
80. Chiapas Centro	219.92	599.67	130.00	6.78	16.78	.774	.626	.332	.672	.416	.6538
81. Chiapas La Costa	229.84	600.82	175.58	6.74	17.33	.809	.627	.449	.662	.430	.6905
82. Chiapas Tapachula	232.65	597.60	165.75	6.44	16.10	.819	.624	.424	.643	.399	.6880
83. Tabasco	226.81	659.01	372.00	6.72	20.12	.798	.688	.951	.666	.499	.7655
84. Campeche Carmen	249.75	630.00	287.50	6.19	19.05	.879	.657	.735	.613	.472	.7740
85. Campeche Centro	240.70	677.10	232.00	6.09	21.02	.849	.707	.593	.604	.521	.7443
86. Campeche Norte	227.70	677.60	205.20	6.31	19.63	.801	.707	.525	.625	.487	.7096
87. Yucatan Merida	265.95	756.15	345.00	7.63	20.75	.936	.789	.882	.756	.514	.8556
88. Yucatan Agricola	186.02	528.07	96.00	5.75	16.08	.655	.551	.246	.570	.399	.5559
89. Quintana Roo	223.83	622.55	75.00	6.13	17.68	.788	.650	.192	.608	.438	.6445

Source: Unpublished data, Comisión Nacional de Salarios Minimos.

TABLE II.3: Regional Price Indices for Low-Income Budgets in 89 Regions of Mexico
Corrected for Interregional Comparability Relative to Tijuana in 1975

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Baja California N	55.39	58.61	61.83	64.97	73.50	88.95	100.00	147.52	172.79	192.38
2. Baja California S	49.70	52.88	55.77	57.42	64.55	76.77	87.84	116.00	133.56	149.63
3. Sonora Costa	46.24	49.52	52.50	53.69	60.73	72.66	81.69	108.55	130.96	146.61
4. Sonora Sierra	39.47	42.03	44.67	46.74	52.15	62.56	70.64	92.37	111.04	125.41
5. Sonora Nogales	51.12	54.03	56.80	58.72	66.66	79.59	90.37	119.33	143.11	159.07
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	41.91	44.03	46.83	48.94	55.83	68.43	77.76	110.56	131.92	149.66
7. Chihuahua Sierra	38.74	40.50	42.41	44.94	50.48	60.38	67.70	88.70	109.13	124.77
8. Chihuahua Noreste	40.53	42.71	44.78	46.04	52.47	63.72	71.91	93.78	114.92	130.51
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	35.79	38.23	40.71	42.28	47.56	57.92	65.40	86.50	104.55	119.69
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	39.89	41.55	43.84	45.51	51.36	62.84	71.13	94.88	115.11	129.84
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	35.15	37.01	38.95	40.77	45.55	55.46	62.86	81.84	98.59	111.48
12. Coahuila Norte	39.07	41.41	43.78	45.17	51.33	62.07	70.70	96.82	118.73	135.60
13. Coahuila Monclova	44.07	45.94	48.73	50.23	57.13	68.89	77.18	101.17	125.14	142.34
14. Comarca Lagunera	38.99	41.30	43.79	45.68	52.04	63.06	71.37	97.88	118.49	133.79
15. Coahuila Oeste	37.52	40.66	43.22	45.76	51.30	61.42	69.53	90.32	109.69	124.53
16. Coahuila Saltillo	44.04	47.06	49.58	51.69	58.30	70.70	81.00	106.33	127.85	143.35
17. Tamaulipas Norte	40.68	42.53	44.82	46.36	52.66	64.14	73.23	98.70	118.12	133.23
18. Nuevo Leon. Sabinas	36.44	37.89	40.19	42.23	48.37	58.23	64.90	84.05	102.67	114.39

Continues

TABLE II. 8: Regional Price Indices for Low-Income Budgets in 89 Regions of Mexico
Corrected for Interregional Comparability Relative to Tijuana in 1975 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	36.83	38.98	41.60	43.07	48.21	57.79	66.11	86.89	106.04	118.38
20. Monterrey A.M.	41.74	43.59	46.12	48.15	55.25	67.30	75.56	103.75	120.04	134.38
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	39.80	41.62	43.36	45.73	52.65	63.68	71.98	93.85	114.85	127.72
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	38.65	41.62	44.12	46.50	52.14	62.73	72.34	94.97	115.60	129.55
23. Tamaulipas Centro	37.08	38.70	40.33	41.91	47.52	57.42	66.05	87.07	105.08	120.80
24. Tamaulipas Mante	41.93	43.54	46.03	48.43	54.96	66.54	74.65	97.60	115.34	132.16
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	47.19	50.18	51.99	55.05	62.08	75.09	83.69	112.84	130.85	149.65
26. Sinaloa Norte	42.83	44.38	46.39	48.51	54.39	66.23	75.35	98.34	124.58	136.84
27. Sinaloa Noreste	46.07	47.65	50.20	53.66	60.23	72.50	81.11	104.56	130.37	146.54
28. Sinaloa Sur	42.08	43.24	45.24	47.10	52.92	64.40	73.68	95.44	119.30	133.50
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Su	36.28	38.60	40.99	43.59	48.48	57.95	67.30	87.57	105.21	118.30
30. Durango Centro.	39.59	40.98	43.36	46.01	52.05	62.76	71.27	95.31	115.71	129.88
31. Durango Este	32.21	34.77	36.65	38.36	42.71	50.98	57.73	75.99	94.25	106.55
32. Zacatecas Rest Edo.	36.00	38.79	40.53	41.83	47.23	56.71	65.68	84.74	104.98	119.49
33. Zacatecas Centro	41.09	42.69	45.21	46.94	52.93	63.84	72.66	94.47	115.64	131.74
34. Aguascalientes	40.81	41.67	44.20	45.71	52.29	63.29	72.56	95.07	120.02	136.21
35. Sn. Luis Potosí-Norte	39.65	41.74	43.62	45.87	51.23	61.76	69.79	94.13	107.35	122.57
36. Sn. Luis Potosí-Sur	39.58	38.73	40.94	42.60	48.62	62.89	71.39	98.53	120.72	138.69

- Continues

TABLE II.8: Regional Price Indices for Low-Income Budgets in 89 Regions of Mexico
Corrected for Interregional Comparability Relative to Tijuana in 1975 (continued)

Región	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	42.69	48.53	51.08	53.34	59.75	68.06	76.26	100.98	122.74	140.13
38. Nayarit	40.70	43.04	45.23	46.79	53.22	63.20	71.52	94.61	114.31	128.41
39. Jalisco Bolaños	34.86	37.58	39.71	41.95	46.75	55.96	63.50	83.59	103.62	116.85
40. Guadalajara A.M.	43.56	46.18	48.97	51.05	59.11	71.97	81.26	115.24	138.33	156.15
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	38.26	39.74	42.83	44.38	50.68	60.78	68.94	89.67	108.65	122.91
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	39.62	41.73	43.86	46.14	52.29	62.70	70.32	90.68	110.08	124.50
43. Colima	41.20	42.93	45.38	47.28	53.88	65.15	73.66	95.46	114.23	127.73
44. Guanajuato Norte	37.27	39.55	42.30	44.49	49.55	59.45	67.02	88.35	108.19	122.04
45. Guanajuato Centro	40.98	43.62	46.77	49.25	55.62	67.26	75.00	103.38	128.68	143.26
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	36.23	38.49	40.77	42.38	47.80	57.14	64.39	84.22	103.16	111.19
47. Queretaro Norte	38.65	40.76	43.10	45.76	51.16	60.93	68.65	89.68	110.41	123.41
48. Queretaro Queretaro	41.63	44.64	47.02	49.53	56.26	68.00	77.35	112.85	142.06	160.41
49. Queretaro Sur	35.97	39.01	41.64	43.60	48.94	58.44	66.50	87.34	107.68	117.96
50. Michoacán Cienega	37.44	39.65	41.64	44.52	50.38	60.96	68.95	90.42	109.01	125.61
51. Michoacán Morelia	34.77	37.65	39.53	41.37	47.21	58.35	66.05	84.22	107.58	122.10
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	35.23	37.48	39.78	42.19	48.49	58.41	66.01	87.38	107.80	122.09
53. Michoacán Meseta	36.28	38.81	41.37	43.84	49.55	59.72	67.58	87.29	108.59	124.06
54. Michoacán Centro	39.12	40.87	42.66	44.67	50.32	64.08	71.35	91.62	110.46	126.28

Continues

TABLE II. 8: Regional Price Indices for Low-Income Budgets in 89 Regions of Mexico
Corrected for Interregional Comparability Relative to Tijuana in 1975 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
55. Michoacán Costa	39.83	41.59	43.44	45.45	51.11	61.68	70.85	93.67	113.50	129.49
56. Hidalgo	38.24	39.78	41.54	43.41	48.70	59.08	68.08	90.19	107.82	122.22
57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	37.77	39.57	41.65	43.56	49.25	60.57	69.66	89.91	112.82	126.65
58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	38.58	40.35	42.31	44.56	50.26	60.99	70.10	92.23	114.31	128.23
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca.	39.09	40.76	42.51	45.23	50.81	62.16	70.69	92.63	115.43	128.08
60. Edo. de Mex. Noreste	40.44	41.68	43.95	46.32	52.33	62.24	70.06	90.75	113.61	126.86
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	39.74	40.96	42.62	44.46	50.56	61.26	68.70	90.36	113.12	126.41
62. Distrito Federal	44.51	47.36	49.83	51.79	58.58	72.57	84.02	110.64	141.44	159.00
63. Morelos	41.40	43.44	46.32	47.80	54.02	64.78	74.24	98.80	120.69	133.53
64. Tlaxcala	39.03	40.51	42.51	44.40	50.01	59.31	67.95	89.51	110.15	122.63
65. Puebla Sierra	36.20	39.70	41.86	43.71	49.49	59.41	67.72	87.72	107.73	119.20
66. Puebla Area Metropol.	46.46	48.37	51.56	54.08	61.64	75.31	86.41	123.10	148.18	163.77
67. Puebla Centro-Sur	39.72	41.43	43.31	45.41	51.45	62.42	71.65	94.11	115.91	129.79
68. Veracruz Centro	40.57	43.21	45.14	47.24	52.95	64.46	72.65	93.56	116.00	129.92
69. Veracruz Minatitlan	43.30	44.87	47.30	49.01	55.30	66.93	74.87	98.21	118.72	135.07
70. Guerrero Centro	38.57	40.53	43.51	44.85	50.49	60.73	68.62	89.00	105.51	119.33
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	44.49	47.22	49.75	51.77	58.40	69.93	78.89	106.16	123.16	139.52
72. Guerrero Acapulco	43.88	46.71	49.03	51.31	58.34	71.66	80.13	102.03	125.98	141.83

Continues

TABLE II.8: Regional Price Indices for Low-Income Budgets in 89 Regions of Mexico
Corrected for Interregional Comparability Relative to Tijuana in 1975 (continued)

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	42.29	44.81	46.88	49.34	55.74	66.55	75.41	97.37	116.52	138.87
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	42.25	43.81	46.51	48.59	55.83	66.76	74.49	95.69	114.88	128.35
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	39.24	41.23	43.32	45.65	51.37	61.68	68.76	87.64	106.71	120.05
76. Oaxaca Centro	39.86	41.51	44.14	56.86	51.67	62.01	69.94	98.88	121.69	135.09
77. Oaxaca Istmo	41.43	43.92	45.92	47.79	55.70	65.00	73.33	95.10	118.04	131.85
78. Chiapas Norte	42.55	45.27	46.39	47.93	53.74	63.74	72.33	94.78	116.63	132.03
79. Chiapas Palenque	42.52	44.36	46.67	48.30	54.48	64.86	73.53	96.24	118.68	135.06
80. Chiapas Centro	37.53	39.25	41.03	43.36	48.97	58.77	65.38	83.70	104.30	118.75
81. Chiapas La Costa	39.56	41.70	44.48	45.75	51.65	61.63	69.05	89.69	110.73	126.02
82. Chiapas Tapachula	38.91	41.32	43.31	44.50	49.70	60.39	68.80	95.03	112.19	127.14
83. Tabasco	43.06	45.16	47.53	49.11	55.86	67.71	76.55	97.85	121.10	138.62
84. Campeche Carmen	45.61	47.44	49.31	51.82	59.60	68.71	77.40	99.51	119.39	135.96
85. Campeche Centro	43.39	45.29	47.18	49.36	54.94	65.71	74.73	96.19	116.28	132.26
86. Campeche Norte	40.70	42.95	46.10	46.67	51.81	61.55	70.96	92.39	111.87	127.03
87. Yucatan Merida	46.73	48.83	51.46	54.94	62.10	75.97	85.58	110.03	134.27	154.03
88. Yucatan Agricola	33.04	34.25	35.62	36.86	41.30	49.42	55.59	72.58	88.08	100.44
89. Quintana Roo	37.46	38.69	40.55	42.17	47.32	56.99	64.45	84.11	105.12	120.69

Source: Calculated as described in Appendix II from data in Tables II.3 and II.4.

TABLE II.9: Estimated Relative Real Monthly Money Earnings for Low-skill Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico
(1975 Tijuana Dollars)

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Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
1. Baja California N	254	266	252	282	262	266	289	206	146	143
2. Baja California S	193	204	193	252	236	252	269	221	161	162
3. Sonora Costa	196	213	201	232	216	227	246	198	137	137
4. Sonora Sierra	142	152	143	159	151	153	165	135	95	95
5. Sonora Nogales	206	229	217	247	228	245	263	215	150	150
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juarez	228	245	231	259	238	254	273	201	140	138
7. Chihuahua Sierra	110	119	114	125	118	123	134	119	81	82
8. Chihuahua Noreste	142	152	145	163	151	158	171	144	98	98
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	94	99	93	104	98	100	108	87	60	61
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	164	178	168	192	178	186	196	160	111	110
11. Chihuahua Jimenez	116	127	121	135	127	132	142	120	83	86
12. Coahuila Norte	195	211	200	228	210	226	240	190	130	128
13. Coahuila Monclova	223	243	229	261	241	256	279	231	156	155
14. Comarca Lagunera	128	148	140	158	146	161	174	136	94	96
15. Coahuila Oeste	131	216	203	228	213	224	237	200	138	140
16. Coahuila Saltillo	129	139	132	149	140	145	155	129	90	90
17. Tamaulipas Norte	198	216	205	238	221	236	252	202	141	140
18. Nuevo Leon. Sabinas	344	377	355	397	366	387	424	352	241	244

- Continues

TABLE II.9: Estimated Relative Real Monthly Money Earnings for Low-Skill Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico
(1975 Tijuana Dollars) continued

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
19. Nuevo Leon Norte	201	226	211	240	227	233	249	211	145	152
20. Monterrey A.M.	192	210	199	225	207	220	239	186	135	134
21. Nuevo Leon Montemor	124	134	129	144	133	144	156	128	87	89
22. Nuevo Leon Sur	74	79	75	83	78	80	85	70	48	51
23. Tamaulipas Centro	111	126	121	138	128	134	142	119	83	83
24. Tamaulipas Mante	107	119	113	126	118	125	136	111	78	77
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	169	185	179	197	184	198	216	171	123	121
26. Sinaloa Norte	169	185	177	236	189	195	209	171	113	115
27. Sinaloa Noreste	112	122	116	126	119	124	136	113	76	77
28. Sinaloa Sur	133	150	143	162	153	157	167	140	94	96
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Su	114	125	118	130	124	128	135	118	82	86
30. Durango Centro	118	133	125	140	131	139	150	119	82	86
31. Durango Este	191	207	196	218	209	214	230	208	140	151
32. Zacatecas Rest Edo.	113	123	118	133	125	128	135	112	76	78
33. Zacatecas Centro	124	138	139	148	140	143	153	129	88	92
34. Aguascalientes	99	112	106	121	112	120	127	106	70	71
35. Sn. Luis Potosi-Norte	71	79	75	84	80	81	87	77	54	56
36. Sn. Luis Potosi-Sur	85	104	99	112	104	103	117	99	67	67

- Continues

TABLE II.9: Estimated Relative Real Monthly Money Earnings for Low-skill Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico
(1975 Tijuana Dollars) continued

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	145	147	140	158	149	170	185	149	102	101
38. Mayarít	133	146	139	160	149	161	173	143	99	102
39. Jalisco Bolaños	123	129	122	135	129	133	143	117	79	82
40. Guadalajara A.M.	168	182	172	195	177	191	206	157	110	108
41. Jalisco Ocotlan	120	134	124	142	131	141	152	127	88	88
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	125	140	133	147	138	145	163	140	97	98
43. Colima	154	172	162	188	175	187	206	174	122	122
44. Guanajuato Norte	88	100	93	106	101	103	112	91	62	66
45. Guanajuato Centro	135	149	139	155	145	154	168	130	87	89
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	94	105	99	113	106	112	119	98	67	73
47. Queretaro Norte	117	140	132	134	127	132	143	116	79	84
48. Queretaro Queretaro	135	150	143	160	148	156	167	125	83	85
49. Queretaro Sur	108	118	110	125	118	120	129	107	72	79
50. Michoacán Cienaga	167	184	175	191	179	193	208	170	118	117
51. Michoacán Morelia	142	153	146	163	151	158	170	145	95	94
52. Michoacán Zitacuaro	139	148	140	153	141	147	159	128	87	89
53. Michoacán Meseta	96	104	97	108	101	106	114	99	67	66
54. Michoacán Centro	122	136	131	149	140	142	154	131	91	90

Continued

TABLE II.9: Estimated Relative Real Monthly Money Earnings for Low-skill Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico
(1975 Tijuana Dollars) continued

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
55. Michoacán Costa	142	158	151	169	160	168	178	148	103	103
56. Hidalgo	91	103	99	112	106	109	115	94	67	69
57. Edo. de Mex. Norte	93	102	97	110	103	104	111	93	62	65
58. Edo. de Mex. Centro-Sur	89	99	94	106	100	104	113	95	64	66
59. Edo. de Mex. Toluca	137	153	147	163	153	161	172	142	96	97
60. Edo. de Mex. Noroeste	145	163	155	172	162	176	191	158	106	108
61. Edo. de Mex. Este	186	209	211	228	212	227	247	202	135	135
62. Distrito Federal	185	197	187	214	199	209	220	185	121	121
63. Morelos	113	123	116	131	123	130	138	115	79	80
64. Tlaxcala	86	95	91	101	95	99	106	88	60	64
65. Puebla Sierra	69	72	68	77	72	73	79	68	46	48
66. Puebla Area Metropol.	145	162	152	171	159	168	179	137	95	98
67. Puebla Centro-Sur	68	75	72	81	76	81	85	71	48	50
68. Veracruz Centro	103	112	107	120	114	116	128	108	73	74
69. Veracruz Minatitlan	163	181	172	196	183	197	214	174	119	117
70. Guerrero Centro	60	69	64	74	69	71	76	63	44	47
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	116	136	129	151	142	149	160	124	93	94
72. Guerrero Acapulco	179	193	184	208	193	204	222	186	126	125

Continues

TABLE II.9: Estimated Relative Real Monthly Money Earnings for Low-skill Workers in 89 Regions of Mexico
(1975-Tijuana Dollars) continued

Region	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	56	63	60	66	62	63	64	57	40	40
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	102	116	109	125	115	124	136	114	79	83
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	49	52	50	56	53	54	49	41	28	31
76. Oaxaca Centro	64	70	66	61	72	75	75	57	39	41
77. Oaxaca Istmo	73	80	76	86	78	82	117	99	67	70
78. Chiapas Norte	77	83	81	90	86	88	94	78	53	56
79. Chiapas Palenque	88	98	94	105	99	102	109	90	61	64
80. Chiapas Centro	68	75	72	80	75	76	84	70	47	49
81. Chiapas La Costa	104	107	100	121	114	116	127	104	71	75
82. Chiapas Tapachula	155	170	163	182	172	174	186	147	104	108
83. Tabasco	98	108	103	119	111	114	124	104	70	71
84. Campeche Carmen	108	120	115	130	119	129	140	122	81	82
85. Campeche Centro	146	165	158	178	169	173	185	161	111	115
86. Campeche Norte	63	68	63	73	70	70	74	70	53	51
87. Yucatan Merida	128	141	133	148	138	147	159	132	90	89
88. Yucatan Agricola	74	80	77	87	82	84	92	76	53	54
89. Quintana Roo	145	159	152	173	164	167	180	149	99	97

Base: Baja California Norte, 1975.

Source: Calculated from Tables II.4 and II.3.

APPENDIX III

Data Incorporated in the
Index of Socio-Economic
Opportunity

TABLE III.1: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 16 Regions of the Southwestern United States

	(8) Houses with Piped Water	(9) Total Houses	(10) Primary Schools	(11) Indus- trial Produc- tion	(12) Agri- cultural Produc- tion	(13) Income per Capita
				(000,000)	(000,000)	
West Texas Plains	665,674	676,058	1,170	997	2,088	2,547
Dallas-Ft. Worth	930,211	940,443	1,022	3,731	258	2,767
Waco	136,106	140,489	241	268	129	2,249
Austin	190,403	199,867	264	256	131	2,288
Shreveport	389,407	423,598	575	152	255	2,138
Houston	953,452	968,936	910	4,849	222	2,380
San Antonio	382,544	390,649	551	531	287	2,109
Laredo-Corpus Christi	245,120	263,853	551	115	231	1,838
El Paso-Alamogordo	208,640	212,914	356	344	212	2,210
Albuquerque	161,783	173,810	320	187	55	2,125
Phoenix	571,629	584,171	629	1,578	594	2,937
San Diego	449,621	449,989	443	995	116	3,381
Los Angeles	4,000,741	4,011,239	3,496	17,025	1,857	3,431
Stockton	221,908	221,908	313	850	570	2,981
Sacramento	385,019	385,862	521	605	365	3,173
San Francisco	1,788,568	1,790,088	1,868	6,260	562	3,744

TABLE III.1: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 16 Regions of the Southwestern United States (continued)

	(1) Total Popula- tion (000)	(2) Total Labor Force (000)	(3) Labor Force in Agri- culture (000)	(4) Labor Force in Indus- try (000)	(5) Total Employed Labor Force (000)	(6) Physicians	(7) Hospital Beds
West Texas Plains	1,930	719	78	151	191	1,480	8,817
Dallas-Ft. Worth	2,668	1,155	24	373	1,118	3,379	9,674
Waco	404	130	9	30	123	443	1,742
Austin	560	217	12	40	210	615	1,847
Shreveport	1,185	428	18	137	408	1,136	5,942
Houston	2,843	1,142	24	477	1,105	4,149	13,704
San Antonio	1,289	414	20	167	397	1,461	4,367
Laredo-Corpus Christi	872	280	27	354	265	704	2,770
El Paso-Almogordo	682	222	9	52	210	561	2,640
Albuquerque	573	195	4	31	183	847	1,916
Phoenix	1,771	647	23	153	619	2,539	6,331
San Diego	11,357	460	10	104	430	2,522	3,621
Los Angeles	11,401	4,642	123	1,316	4,355	20,519	40,637
Stockton	643	236	25	45	216	784	2,337
Sacramento	1,089	410	20	60	379	1,716	4,743
San Francisco	5,091	2,101	44	494	1,975	12,068	20,554

Continues

Sources for Table III.1:

- For columns (1) to (5): 1970 Population Census; Bureau of the Census, US Department of Commerce.
- For columns (6) and (7): Distribution of Physicians in US 1970; Center for Health Services Research and Development, American Medical Association.
- For columns (8) and (9): 1970 Housing Census; Bureau of the Census; US Department of Commerce
- For column (10): Calculated from: Education Directory, (Elementary & Secondary Education; 1972-1973 Public School Systems; National Center for Educational Statistics, US Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
Digest of Educational Statistics 1971; US Office of Education.
- For columns (11) to (13): County City Data Book 1972 and County City Data Book 1977.

TABLE III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico (continued)

Region	(1) Total Popula- tion (000)	(2) Total Labor Force (000)	(3) Labor Force in Agri- culture (000)	(4) Labor Force in Indus- try (000)	(5) Percent Employed	(6) Physicians	(7) Hospita Beds
1. Baja California N.	946	224	57	58	95.45	649	937
2. Baja California S.	103	27	8	5	95.11	51	218
3. Sonora Costa	792	193	76	35	95.97	486	1,141
4. Sonora Sierra	126	31	22	4	97.52	50	113
5. Sonora Nogales	104	26	4	8	95.81	87	168
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juárez	442	103	13	29	93.43	253	432
7. Chihuahua Sierra	153	38	26	7	97.12	20	30
8. Chihuahua Noreste	58	14	8	2	96.26	4	9
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	137	34	28	3	95.66	17	45
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	770	188	67	45	94.98	386	775
11. Chihuahua Jiménez	53	13	8	1	94.54	7	14
12. Coahuila Norte	201	50	10	19	96.46	134	121
13. Coahuila Monclova	110	26	3	14	96.56	72	177
14. Comarca Lagunera	635	150	61	31	93.94	357	717
15. Coahuila Oeste	205	51	31	11	96.86	50	109
16. Coahuila Saltillo	191	45	8	17	94.93	131	313

Continues

TABLE III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico
(continued)

Region	(8) Percent Houses with Piped Water	(9) Primary Schools	(10) Indus- trial Produc- tion (000,000)	(11) Agri- cultural Produc- tion (000,000)	(12) Income per Capita
1. Baja California N.	67.31	654	3,569	1,041	15,700
2. Baja California S.	68.36	172	605	127	7,650
3. Sonora Costa	68.61	715	2,641	2,059	8,125
4. Sonora Sierra	48.40	237	92	104	5,682
5. Sonora Nogales	86.47	69	761	12	12,687
6. Chihuahua Cd. Juárez	81.59	221	618	158	6,477
7. Chihuahua Sierra	28.10	458	127	184	1,454
8. Chihuahua Noreste	55.76	115	70	75	4,367
9. Chihuahua Guerrero	33.67	409	33	97	1,624
10. Chihuahua Chihuahua	58.51	838	4,173	1,028	4,009
11. Chihuahua Jiménez	57.12	101	33	86	2,130
12. Coahuila Norte	75.57	153	1,126	74	11,469
13. Coahuila Monclova	71.47	72	4,358	7	15,097
14. Comarca Lagunera	76.32	526	3,476	703	5,789
15. Coahuila Oeste	55.71	440	568	233	7,405
16. Coahuila Saltillo	82.81	195	1,356	25	10,299

Continues

TABLE III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico (continued)

Region	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
17. Tamaulipas Norte	692	169	52	41	95.73	423	570
18. Nuevo León Sabinas	19	5	2	1	93.71	14	27
19. Nuevo León Norte	137	36	21	7	97.41	51	125
20. Monterrey A.M.	1,242	348	13	165	95.90	1,491	1,983
21. Nuevo León Montemor	179	49	25	9	97.27	66	170
22. Nuevo León Sur	120	30	25	2	98.11	17	69
23. Tamaulipas Centro	280	68	40	11	97.31	92	167
24. Tamaulipas Mante	179	44	26	6	98.37	85	283
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	306	80	9	29	95.06	354	398
26. Sinaloa Norte	733	185	96	28	94.20	406	768
27. Sinaloa Noreste	220	56	44	4	95.15	39	85
28. Sinaloa Sur	314	83	37	14	93.96	168	341
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Sur	251	55	43	6	97.35	42	119
30. Durango Centro	434	95	50	17	96.80	179	236
31. Durango Este	24	6	4	0.78	99.43	3	148
32. Zacatecas Resto Eda.	690	148	112	18	95.81	129	334
33. Zacatecas Centro	261	57	27	11	96.71	90	131
34. Aguascalientes	338	80	32	19	94.42	146	409

Continues

Table III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico
(continued)

Region	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
17. Tamaulipas Norte	70.64	653	936	916	5,219
18. Nuevo León Sabinas	76.40	19	7	4	6,669
19. Nuevo León, Norte	59.41	315	260	70	5,454
20. Monterrey A.M.	93.60	1,489	13,090	9	12,047
21. Nuevo León Montemur	58.31	415	189	305	4,134
22. Nuevo León Sur	27.90	424	0.83	166	1,097
23. Tamaulipas Centro	47.23	591	103	175	2,219
24. Tamaulipas Mante	51.16	272	391	416	2,970
25. Tamaulipas Tampico	83.81	172	843	52	6,282
26. Sinaloa Norte	54.27	746	1,622	1,481	16,670
27. Sinaloa Noreste	23.79	484	230	227	2,815
28. Sinaloa Sur	63.22	406	354	240	5,070
29. Durango Norte-Oeste-Sur	31.32	554	167	244	1,357
30. Durango Centro	57.35	511	795	40	1,466
31. Durango Este	25.11	46	1	10	1,634
32. Zacatecas Resto Edo.	38.62	1,214	284	488	1,374
33. Zacatecas Centro	55.03	314	418	165	2,507
34. Aguascalientes	78.56	345	690	342	4,436

Continues

TABLE III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico (continued)

Region	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
35. San Luis Potosí Norte	321	73	48	13	96.22	52	118
36. San Luis Potosí Sur	1,788	438	284	62	97.32	555	974
37. Veracruz Poza Rica	215	51	12	19	96.66	178	205
38. Nayarit	554	138	87	16	96.29	217	539
39. Jalisco Bolaños	542	127	81	23	97.61	106	169
40. Guadalajara A.M.	1,480	406	27	173	97.41	2,132	3,467
41. Jalisco Ocotlán	65	15	6	5	96.92	22	25
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	1,210	295	193	44	97.51	273	54
43. Colima	269	70	35	11	93.06	122	427
44. Guanajuato Norte	340	76	59	10	96.88	42	195
45. Guanajuato Centro	1,030	246	72	92	96.56	376	1,134
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	1,202	247	200	31	96.41	179	649
47. Querétaro Norte	124	31	21	6	96.46	13	102
48. Querétaro Querétaro	163	41	8	15	94.37	126	354
49. Querétaro Sur	198	47	32	7	94.96	25	122
50. Michoacán Cienaga	341	80	42	13	97.45	136	248
51. Michoacán Morelia	294	63	22	15	95.88	324	687
52. Michoacán Zitácuaro	71	14	7	3	98.29	26	36

Continues

TABLE III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico
(continued)

Region	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
35. San Luis Potosí Norte	38.43	620	290	115	1,304
36. San Luis Potosí Sur	40.16	2,768	2,583	61	2,038
37. Veracruz Ppza Rica	71.27	161	86	27	8,948
38. Nayarit	46.71	963	683	1,128	2,968
39. Jalisco Bolaños	42.65	708	574	578	1,912
40. Guadalajara A.M.	85.42	2,448	9,258	83	7,468
41. Jalisco Ocotlán	72.55	61	762	33	5,144
42. Jalisco Centro Costa	54.68	1,906	1,406	1,603	3,395
43. Colima	75.08	312	279	519	4,978
44. Guanajuato Norte	39.18	482	109	321	1,508
45. Guanajuato Centro	71.24	653	3,416	796	6,673
46. Guanajuato Michoacán	45.931	1,441	732	960	1,529
47. Querétaro Norte	23.64	319	38	51	2,205
48. Querétaro Querétaro	80.47	131	1,882	114	6,163
49. Querétaro Sur	47.85	321	138	256	2,253
50. Michoacán Cienaga	53.94	277	409	322	2,556
51. Michoacán Morelia	77.05	260	683	40	2,470
52. Michoacán Zitácuaro	54.56	83	31	20	2,761

Continues

TABLE III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico
(continued)

Region	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
53. Michoacán Meseta	701	155	112	24	97.84	110	331
54. Michoacán Centro	522	113	70	17	96.95	160	307
55. Michoacán Costa	97	12	16	2	95.54	16	44
56. Hidalgo	963	225	143	37	97.68	344	637
57. Edo. de Méx. Norte	425	106	79	11	94.91	48	75
58. Edo. de Méx. Centro	838	200	129	36	95.59	146	213
59. Edo. de Méx. Toluca	275	68	15	23	93.27	270	290
60. Edo. de Méx. Noreste	351	78	35	24	97.35	97	123
61. Edo. de Méx. Este	900	206	34	88	94.95	212	338
62. Distrito Federal	7,991	2,424	65	965	95.09	10,539	18,864
63. Morelos	616	156	74	31	93.50	323	534
64. Tlaxcala	420	100	58	22	95.65	102	302
65. Puebla Sierra	671	180	139	15	97.27	95	267
66. Puebla Area Metro.	617	162	20	62	96.64	735	918
67. Puebla Centro-Sur	1,220	307	220	42	97.20	207	388
68. Veracruz Centro	2,665	664	382	105	97.65	1,286	2,083
69. Veracruz Minatitlán	266	67	15	28	94.68	237	247
70. Guerrero Centro	529	113	92	10	96.13	74	156

Continues

TABLE III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico
(continued)

Region	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
53. Michoacán Meseta	46.24	1.092	247	459	1,220
54. Michoacán Centro	53.86	715	1,818	626	2,366
55. Michoacán Costa	34.15	241	98	74	2,115
56. Hidalgo	52.78	1,528	2,662	520	1,566
57. Edo. de Méx. Norte	30.81	507	979	153	1,528
58. Edo. de Méx. Centro	45.96	971	923	380	2,355
59. Edo. de Méx. Toluca	69.13	131	5,327	52	11,845
60. Edo. de Méx. Noreste	60.62	285	1,380	179	3,046
61. Edo. de Méx. Este	79.19	340	1,725	109	4,855
62. Distrito Federal	93.09	4,901	30,016	31	14,828
63. Morelos	67.67	437	1,788	544	2,370
64. Tlaxcala	49.26	407	665	705	649
65. Puebla Sierra	37.54	1,016	217	436	985
66. Puebla Area Metro.	78.66	316	4,957	35	2,861
67. Puebla Centro-Sur	38.87	1,341	1,808	618	558
68. Veracruz Centro	52.98	4,007	7,970	3,322	3,684
69. Veracruz Minatitlán	55.20	234	550	85	8,309
70. Guerrero Centro	31.13	951	21	280	898

Continues

TABLE III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico
(continued)

Region	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	417	91	53	15	97.10	128	227
72. Guerrero Acapulco	239	155	11	11	97.47	132	335
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	434	99	86	6	98.36	132	134
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	190	44	34	5	97.02	53	83
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	908	233	191	27	97.61	107	177
76. Oaxaca Centro	578	144	97	19	97.19	192	390
77. Oaxaca Istmo	288	65	44	8	98.43	77	536
78. Chiapas Norte	67	15	13	0.58	99.15	10	18
79. Chiapas Palenque	148	35	32	1	98.54	8	27
80. Chiapas Centro	932	229	178	19	98.30	203	459
81. Chiapas la Costa	309	75	56	6	98.28	65	139
82. Chiapas Tapachula	108	26	12	4	97.26	61	212
83. Tabasco	768	183	116	25	96.24	284	687
84. Campeche Carmen	84	21	12	3	96.46	30	133
85. Campeche Centro	128	34	14	7	95.72	80	151
86. Campeche Norte	39	11	7	2	97.58	7	51
87. Yucatán Mérida	263	64	10	18	97.75	375	725
88. Yucatán Agrícola	495	126	101	11	98.41	121	283
89. Quintana Roo	88	24	13	3	87.82	27	141

Continues

Table III.2: Data Included in the Index of Socio-economic Opportunity; 89 Regions of Mexico
(continued)

Region	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
71. Guerrero Chilpancingo	46.44	585	236	529	2,635
72. Guerrero Acapulco	63.41	204	260	45	17,172
73. Guerrero Oaxaca	27.26	613	185	462	3,804
74. Oaxaca Tuxtepec	30.73	363	146	217	1,384
75. Oaxaca Guerrero Mix.	29.42	1,586	839	663	575
76. Oaxaca Centro	40.08	608	543	153	825
77. Oaxaca Istmo	42.51	278	261	172	1,084
78. Chiapas Norte	25.90	95	12	102	1,315
79. Chiapas Palenque	28.18	253	29	135	1,294
80. Chiapas Centro	36.94	1,330	372	672	858
81. Chiapas la Costa	38.34	345	47	465	1,835
82. Chiapas Tapachula	63.93	99	198	175	4,882
83. Tabasco	34.23	1,266	335	550	5,095
84. Campeche Carmen	45.60	139	222	46	9,395
85. Campeche Centro	56.50	133	319	99	3,355
86. Campeche Norte	26.74	52	4	49	1,076
87. Yucatán Mérida	67.73	248	1,022	34	7,034
88. Yucatán Agrícola	27.43	721	214	950	1,174
89. Quintana Roo	41.66	224	81	53	4,713

Source: Geomunicipial System of Information; CONACYT

